

JPRS 74625

23 November 1979

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 37



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available from Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74625	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle CHINA REPORT: POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS, No. 37			5. Report Date 23 November 1979	
7. Author(s)			6.	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)	
15. Supplementary Notes			13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
			14.	
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains political, sociological and military information on China.				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors CHINA International Affairs Party and State Military and Public Security Sociological, Education and Culture b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms c. COSATI Field/Group 5D, 5K, 15				
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED		21. No. of Pages 81
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED		22. Price

23 November 1979

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 37

CONTENTS	PAGE
PARTY AND STATE	
Hong Kong Journal Discusses Possible Comeback of 'Gang' (Hua Shan; CHANWANG, 1 Nov 79)	1
Leaders Attend 30th Anniversary Party for Academy of Sciences (XINHUA Domestic Service, 1 Nov 79)	6
Heilongjiang Holds Organization Directors Meeting (Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 9 Nov 79)	10
Guangdong County Holds People's Congress (Guangdong Provincial Service, 9 Nov 79)	12
Hefei Intermediate Court Overturns Lower Court's Verdict (Anhui Provincial Service, 7 Nov 79)	13
Tianjin Court Tries Five for Car Thefts, Disturbing Order (XINHUA Domestic Service, 28 Oct 79)	15
Nanning People's Court Sentences Criminals (Guangxi Regional Service, 10 Nov 79)	16
Briefs	
Gansu Bureau Confers Titles	17
Jilin Young Pioneers	17
Shanghai Criminal Law	17
Zhejiang Meeting	17
Lanzhou Trade Union Conference	18
Jilin Open Trial	18
Meeting To Study Speech	18
Nei Monggol Training Classes	18
Nei Monggol Circular	19
Nei Monggol Criterion Discussion	19

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Wartime, Peacetime Roles of Minisubs Explored (HAIYANG, No 4, 1979)	20
'XINHUA' Highlights PLA Writers at National Congress (XINHUA, 9 Nov 79)	23

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Article Calls for Increased Social Science Research (ZHEXUE YANJIU, 25 May 79)	25
Author Defines Relationship Between Benefits and Morality (Li Qi; ZHEXUE YANJIU, 25 May 79)	29
Author Justifies Dialectical Method (Yang Xianzhen; ZHEXUE YANJIU, 25 May 79)	35
Unchecked Growth of Urban Population Poses Threat (Zhang Qingwu; RENMIN RIBAO, 21 Aug 79)	42
National Worker Spare-Time Education Conference Held (Han Jiyou; GONGREN RIBAO, 6 Oct 79)	45
Plants in Harbin Improve Quality of Canteens (XINHUA, 8 Nov 79)	47
Beijing's Ancient Temples, Palaces Repaired (XINHUA, 8 Nov 79)	48
'XINHUA' Interviews Historian on Old Silk Road (XINHUA, 13 Nov 79)	50
'XINHUA' Interviews Film Artist Zhao Dan (XINHUA, 13 Nov 79)	51
'XINHUA' Interviews Writers, Artists Conference Official (XINHUA, 12 Nov 79)	53
Mao Dun Reelected Head of Writers Association (XINHUA, 13 Nov 79)	55
'GUANGMING RIBAO' Articles Stress Importance of Primary Schools (XINHUA, 13 Nov 79)	56

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Chinese Dramatists Adopt Work Plan (XINHUA, 10 Nov 79)	57
Taiwanese Gezi Opera Staged for First Time in Beijing (XINHUA, 13 Nov 79)	58
Television Station Begins English Teaching Program (XINHUA, 11 Nov 79)	60
Young Writers, Artists Feted by Publishers (XINHUA, 12 Nov 79)	62
New Chairmen Elected to Cultural Associations (XINHUA, 11 Nov 79)	63
Dramatists' Association Chairman Dancers Association Chairman Photographic Society Chairman Folk Literature, Art Chairmen Ballad Singers' Association Chairman	
Cultural Artists Elect Chairmen (XINHUA, 12 Nov 79)	66
Film Artists Association Chairman Musicians Association Chairman Artists Association Chairman	
Liu Xinwu Interviewed in Beijing (XINHUA, 8 Nov 79)	68
Historian Comments on Research in Central Asian Culture (XINHUA, 8 Nov 79)	70
'XINHUA' Interviews Worker-Writers Attending Congress (XINHUA, 9 Nov 79)	71
Briefs	
Shipping Line Open	73
Stamps on Taiwan	73
New World Directory	73
New Cultural, Sport Facilities	73
Former Minister Honored	74
New Films Shown	74
Film Production	74
Teaching Books Published	75

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

Trade Union Resolution	75
Paper Praises Work Style	75
Acrobat Committee Established	75
Students Studying Abroad	76
New Periodical 'Soccer'	76
Beijing Translation, Publishing Service	77
Central Asia History Book	77
International Archives Weeks	77

PARTY AND STATE

HONG KONG JOURNAL DISCUSSES POSSIBLE COMEBACK OF 'GANG'

Hong Kong CHANWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 426, 1 Nov 79 pp 4, 5 HK

[Article by Hua Shan [5478 1472]: "Looking Angrily With Clenched Fists and Preparing for a Counterattack"]

[Text] Some Chinese people pin their hopes on the Chinese Communists not because they are fond of the communist party or communism. They just do this out of patriotic sentiments. The reason is very simple. At present, the communist party is the ruling party in China. Chaos inside the communist party has led to chaos across the land and consequently brought disaster to the people. As a result, not only has national construction come to a standstill, but the foreign enemy has also seized the opportunity to invade China.

Comparatively speaking, the Chinese Communists demonstrated greater vitality during the first 17 years after the founding of their regime. However, this fine situation was marred by the antirightist struggle waged by the faction headed by Mao Zedong in 1957 and subsequently by the emergence of tendencies to exaggerate, give arbitrary and impracticable directions and bring about the transition to communism prematurely which accompanied the Great Leap Forward in 1958. Then there was the so-called inner-party struggle against right opportunism in 1959. Closely following the heels of [word indistinct] domestic troubles, the Soviet Union recalled its experts, canceled all aid to China and demanded the repayment of debts. China was thus beset with difficulties at home and abroad and tortured by natural and manmade calamities.

The Pernicious Influence of the 'Gang of Four' Has Not Been Completely Eliminated

Mao Zedong was the root cause of all these troubles. He loved to deify himself. The deification of the leader inevitably meant playing down the role of the masses and trampling on the mass line. Deification reached its height during the cultural revolution and its pernicious influence was still felt after the "gang of four" were exposed and criticized. Mao Zedong was crowned with the "four greats" and Hua Guofeng was esteemed as "wise." If they did not like other people doing this, how would such a thing have happened?

On 28 September [1979] GUANGMING RIBAO published an article entitled "This Practice Should Be Greatly Encouraged," reporting that the things which were once used by Hua Guofeng when he inspected the Hongxing experimental pig farm in Beijing were put on display in a specially-made glass cupboard. This exhibition is an example of "vigorously building up the image" of the leader. On 29 December 1978, Wang Liben, a party member who studied at the central party school wrote a letter to Hua Guofeng. After reporting the above fact, he queried: "Is this necessary? I wonder if other grassroots units which you have once visited are also holding similar exhibitions. If they all do the same, what kind of an effect will these exhibitions produce in people's minds?" This is tantamount to calling Hua Guofeng to account and asking if he was trying to deify himself as Mao Zedong did?

Hua Guofeng certainly does not dare do this. Moreover, Wang Liben must have powerful backing if he could write such a letter to Hua Guofeng. On receiving this letter, Hua Guofeng at once wrote down a few lines and forwarded it to Lin Hujia. He wrote: "Comrade Hujia: Comrade Wang's opinions are good. Please send someone to the experimental mechanized pig farm to find out about the situation, properly conduct ideological work and change the practice of putting the things I once used on display. (Also please tell me how things go.)" On 16 January this year, Hua Guofeng sent a reply letter to Wang Liben, saying: "I have entrusted the Beijing Municipal Party Committee to conduct ideological work among the comrades of the Hongxing experimental pig farm and removed the exhibits. Similar instances will be handled in this way in the future so as to carry forward and promote our party's fine tradition."

Hua Guofeng Was Forced to Make Known His Position

Two days after Hua Guofeng sent his letter to Wang Liben, Hu Yaobang, who was long considered to be one of Deng Xiaoping's righthand men, discussed the case at a gathering attended by the second-term students of the first and second sections of the central party school. He said: "Let us carefully think this matter over. Are there any more of these feudal practices and methods inside our party that must be changed? In my opinion, the sooner they are changed the better. For example, when a senior cadre goes down to the lower levels, everyone must call him chief, rise to applaud and welcome him. Can we change these practices?"

It can thus be seen that at first Hua Guofeng did not object to these "feudal practices." Wang Liben's letter forced Hua Guofeng to make known his position and Hu Yaobang's speech at the central party school was intended as a makeup lesson for him.

This gives rise to another question. The above-mentioned events took place at the end of last year and around January this year. Why were they not made public until September? The reason is simple. First, as discussed in the preceding paragraph, Hua Guofeng did not object to others deifying

him. Second, between January and August this year, the Chinese Communist Party had met with setbacks in its internal power struggle. The cultural revolution faction went all out to mold public opinion and even took action to start a new cultural revolution. These facts were certainly not unknown to Hua Guofeng. Third, GUANGMING RIBAO publicized these facts on 28 September just as the Chinese Communist Party was holding its 4th plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Superficially, the article seemed to praise his majesty for his wisdom, but actually it was tantamount to warning Hua Guofeng that he should on no account imitate Mao Zedong and deify himself.

[HK090210] Will the 'Gang of Four' Stage a Comeback?

On mainland China today, party cadres and ordinary people alike are confused about the communist regime as a result of the cultural revolution. Some people have cast doubts on the achievements made during the three decades since the founding of their regime. Others felt uneasy, wondering if a new cultural revolution will start and other gang characters will stage a comeback.

Influenced by the "gang of four's" ultraleftist trends of thought and the so-called capitalist line, many people cannot tell contradictions among the people from contradictions between ourselves and enemy. Beijing sources said: Red Guard leaders who are placed under arrest refuse to acknowledge their mistake and insist that Chairman Mao's teachings are correct. According to a commentator's article which appeared in RENMIN RIBAO on 26 September, remnants of the "gang of four" still wield power in some places. They also refuse to admit their fault and use local rules and regulations to counter the policies laid down by the Central Committee. Zhang Junxiang, a director of the Shanghai Film Studio, said: At present, creative workers feel contented as long as they do not make mistakes. The emergence of this state of mind no doubt has something to do with their past sufferings. Although he only had the literary and art circles in mind when he said this, such a state actually can be found in every corner of the country.

Summing up one of their makeup lessons, some people under the Kunming PLA units raised this question: If we implement the party's guiding principles and policies now, will we "become a target of criticism in the future?"

According to a CHINA NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Beijing on 28 September, Vice Premier Gu Mu of the State Council dismissed the question of the emergence of turbulence as "nonexistent" in his comments on China's political situation. In his opinion, the main reason was that the masses of people demanded stability and whoever revived the practices of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" would be regarded as "a rat crossing the street." He said: "It is all right for 'the masses of people to demand stability.'" However, no one can say for sure that the struggle against the "gang of four" will be the last inner-party struggle. Since the Chinese Communists also admit that there are leftist and rightist lines inside their party,

of course inner-party struggle will continue to take place. It is very difficult for the old "gang of four" to stage a comeback. But as long as this party still upholds the four principles, no one can say that a new "gang of four" will not emerge.

Waving the Banner of Opposing the 'Gang of Four' To Rig Up a New Gang of Four

On 15 August, a RENMIN RIBAO commentator said: The factional setup of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" still has not been smashed in many places and units. Factionalism incited and created by them is still widespread and seriously jeopardizes the cause of the party and the people. The handful of people who insist on practicing factionalism have now changed their tactics and continued with their activities to interfere with and even undermine the implementation of the party's line, guiding principles and policies.

An essential feature of people who practice factionalism is that they all call themselves revolutionaries and claim that they are serving the people. Covertly, they continue to follow the practices of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," take their former factional brothers as their foundation and go in for individualism and cliquism. They regard themselves as the only "leftists" and say high-sounding things about the revolution, yet they secretly engage in dirty deals of forming factions for selfish ends and scrambling for power and profit. They glibly talk about "holding high" and "closely follow," but actually they are trying to feather their nests under the cover of holding high and waving the Marxist banner to oppose Marxism. They often distort and tamper with revolutionary slogans to serve their factional interests. Particularly noteworthy is that they even use the slogan of "opposing factionalism" to give themselves the cloak of having "party spirit" and brand those comrades who uphold the party's principles as people who practice "factionalism."

The question of who is orthodox and who is a factionalist is complicated by these people who wave the banner of "opposing factionalism" to practice factionalism. In other words, there are plenty of people who wave the banner of opposing the "gang of four" to rig up a new gang of four.

RENMIN RIBAO said in its commentator's article on 26 September: As a result of the concerted efforts of the whole party and through struggle, we have achieved great successes in the work of implementing the cadre policy during the 3 years since the downfall of the "gang of four." However, we should also realize that if we want to do this job thoroughly, we still have to do a great deal of work and go through struggle and will encounter resistance. This is particularly true if we take into account the gust of cold wind which was stirred up in society this spring and which carried with it notions saying that the implementation of policies "has gone beyond the proper limit" and is a "right-devisionist" attempt to "reverse correct decisions" and "chop down the banner." Some places and units which used to be quick in implementing the cadre policy have now obviously slowed

down their pace. Some places and units have purposely left loose ends in the rehabilitation of major cases which they must announce. A small number of places and units have even called a complete halt to this work.

What is the reason for all these? The above-mentioned article provided the answer: "Remnants of the factional setup are still playing mischief and some are still invested with great power."

[HK090220] It Takes Less Than 20 Years To Resurge

RENMIN RIBAO disclosed in a commentary on 5 October that "there are still followers of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' inside the party." Some people think: At present, most of the principal leaders at the central and local levels are over 70 years of age and their days are numbered. In case they die and someone else takes over the helm, will there be a restoration of reactionary rule? This RENMIN RIBAO commentary again provided us with an answer: "Of course there will be changes in the collective leadership. Due to the law of nature and personal changes, the supersession of the old by the new is inevitable. Some core members of the factional setup count on the age of some individuals in their dream of restoring reactionary rule in 10 or 20 years. They have pinned their hopes on the wrong place."

GUANGMING RIBAO said in an article on 19 September: "For a long time, people reduced the question of letting a hundred schools of thought contend to a question of contention between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie alone. They often indiscriminately raised controversies over questions of science and art to the plane of the struggle between two kinds of world outlook and directly equated them with the struggle between the two classes and the two roads, at times even with the struggle between the enemy and ourselves. In many cases, the policy of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend was not correctly understood as a policy for promoting the progress of art and science. Instead, it was merely interpreted as a strategy of class struggle." "Many people saw this policy as a strategy for 'hooking the fish,' 'luring the snake out of its pit' and 'luring the enemy in deep and wiping them out with concentrated forces.' As soon as they heard the call urging them to 'air their views freely,' they could think of nothing else but criticism and attack." "They were not neurotic. They did this because they remembered what they had gone through." "Is it not true that some people have been regarding the emergence of an atmosphere of 'blossoming' and 'contending' some time ago as 'the eve of antirightist struggle'? Is it not true that some people have been looking at the freshly revitalized cultural field with clenched fists and preparing to stage a counterattack on behalf of the 'proletariat'?"

Some people are looking with clenched fists and waiting for an opportunity to counterattack. This is the true situation which is presently being "covered up" in the China mainland. Some people even openly say that they can resurge in less than 20 years.

PARTY AND STATE

LEADERS ATTEND 30TH ANNIVERSARY PARTY FOR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

OW021114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1731 GMT 1 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 1 Nov--The Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) gave a tea party today at the Great Hall of the People commemorating the 30th anniversary of the founding of the academy. Party and state leaders Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiaonian, Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang, Gu Mu and Bo Yibo attended the party and extended warm greetings to the scientists. Fang Yi, president of the CAS, presided over this grand gathering of scientists and technologists. He said: Since the founding of new China 30 years ago, our party and the government have been building the Chinese Academy of Sciences. This is eloquent proof that the party and the state are farsighted and have encouraged scientific work and respected scientists. In spite of many twists and turns during the past 30 years, and the serious destruction wrought by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," we have finally prevailed. We should learn from historical experience and do our work still better. So long as we work with concerted efforts, cooperate with each other, concentrate our energy and work hard, I am convinced we can make even greater achievements.

The state leaders chatted cordially with old, middle-aged and young scientists and responsible persons of scientific and technological departments at a round table in the brightly lit banquet hall. Reminiscing on the past and looking forward to the future, they were full of confidence. Following speeches by other scientists, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping made a speech amid warm applause. The text of his speech will be transmitted separately.

At the request of Comrade Fang Yi, Comrade Hu Yaobang approached the microphone. Comrade Hu Yaobang said: At this happy gathering today, I call to mind a famous saying by Marx: "There is no smooth road in the field of sciences; only those who climb dauntlessly can hope to reach the magnificent summit." From ancient and recent periods to the present, we have seen scientists who worked tirelessly and courageously to climb to the scientific summit. They have made outstanding contributions to the civilization of mankind. Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee also called on us to scale the scientific summit when new China was founded. Due to sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the scientific level of our country at present is still very low compared with that of the advanced world, and consequently we face many difficulties in our work to scale the scientific

summit. However, we are firmly convinced that if the people of the whole country unite to work hard and with firm determination, we can certainly reach the summit of modern science in the world.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Veteran scientists are the leaders in the climb to the summit. I hope they will actively cultivate the middle-aged and young scientific workers, as this is an important task entrusted to them by history. On the other hand, the middle-aged and young scientific workers are the leaders and reinforcements in the climb to the scientific summit. I hope they will modestly learn from the veteran scientists, work dauntlessly, as Marx said, and struggle hard with firm determination to scale the scientific summit. He said: The party Central Committee is the headquarters for our work to climb up to the scientific summit, and the Chinese Academy of Sciences is the general staff department for this work. I hope that scientists and the broad masses of scientific and technological workers will unite and create conditions for our work to climb the scientific summit. Our propaganda department should strive to publicize our outstanding achievements in scaling the scientific summit to the Chinese people and the whole world.

Happiness and joy prevailed over the tea party. Yan Jici, the 80-year-old renowned physicist and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, also spoke at the tea party. He reviewed the history and development of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and its accomplishments over the past 30 years. He said: The Chinese Academy of Sciences grew out of the Central Academy and the Academy of Beiping before liberation. They then had only some 20 research institutes with 300 scientific personnel. Now the Chinese Academy of Sciences has increased its research institutes to 112, with a total of 23,000 scientific workers and 13,000 technicians. Among them there are over 1,600 scientists who hold the rank of assistant researchers or above. The number of working personnel in the entire Chinese Academy of Sciences totals more than 80,000. The Chinese Academy of Science has become a comprehensive center of research of basic science, and new sciences and technology; a center where qualified scientific research personnel are concentrated to maintain a relatively high level in scientific work of certain influence both at home and abroad.

[OW021213] However, because of our very weak foundation in the past and a whole decade's calamities concocted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our present work still does not quite meet the needs of socialist modernization. We still have a long way to go to reach the advanced international level. What is encouraging is that, inspired by the guidelines of the national science conference, the CAS as a major force of the country's scientific and technological front has marched toward the modernization of science and technology. It has gone all-out, deployed its forces, occupied positions and engaged in combat.

Veteran scientist Yan Jici had two suggestions on effectively running the CAS:

1. It is necessary to employ fully the academic leadership of the scientist. We have considerably expanded the contingent of scientists. This contingent is China's precious treasure. We must greatly prize these scientists and let them take part in working out policy decision concerning the important issue of China's scientific and technological development. We must let them participate in the examination and approval of major scientific and technological projects and rely on them to draw up programs and plans on scientific research. We must assign necessary assistants to help them and provide necessary conditions for them, so they can engage in research work with better results and take the lead to scale heights in science. We must let them guide graduate students and other scientific and technical personnel well, train people of talent and encourage and promote the younger generation. In this connection, there are many problems at present. We should do our best to reduce their concurrent duties and not require them to attend unnecessary meetings. We must not let them become mired in general administrative work. We must liberate our scientists from petty chores. We who have witnessed the founding of the CAS are now old. But now we again witness the rise of large numbers of young scientists and feel the younger generation will surpass the older. These young men are shouldering heavy work loads and supporting their families. They have many difficulties. We believe that, under the loving attention of the party and government and with the whole economic situation turning for the better, these temporary difficulties can be gradually solved.

2. It is necessary to exercise leadership over scientific research work in accordance with the law of scientific development. Scientific experimentation is a special social practice. In addition to fully guaranteeing the physical conditions it requires, we must allow scientists to enjoy the freedom to express their ideas, and to put forward all kinds of hypotheses and without fear of failure, since scientific experimentation explores the unknown. As for different academic viewpoints and schools of thought, we can only advocate "letting a hundred schools of thought contend," and not interfere with or set restrictions to it through administrative orders. It goes without saying that we cannot launch a political movement to assault or interrupt scientific research work. Nor can we launch a mass movement to replace it. Our scientific research system and its rules, regulations and method of leadership must all conform to the law of scientific development and be continuously improved to meet its requirements.

Zhang Jingfu, former responsible person of the CAS, also spoke at the gathering. He recalled how CAS comrades marched toward science in the 1950's, earnestly expected scientists to distinguish themselves in realizing the four modernizations and wished everyone a greater success in anticipation.

Chemist Lu Jiaxi, metallurgist Li Xun, semiconductor expert Lin Lanying, and silicate material expert Yan Dongsheng also expressed their excitement. They said: Since the downfall of the "gang of four," we who were called the "stinking No 9" by the "gang of four" have become masters of the country. We have come to feel the heavy responsibility on our shoulders. The party and the people have pinned great hopes on us. Despite the many difficulties facing us, we now firmly believe that with the party and people's concern and support, China's science and technology will certainly grow and flourish.

More than 700 people attended the tea party, including former leaders of the CAS, responsible persons of the units under the CAS and its institutes, responsible members of academic departments [Xue 74 1331 6752] in Beijing, scientists of the institutes and all delegates to the national science and technology work meeting.

Also attending the tea party were responsible persons of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and departments concerned.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS ORGANIZATION DIRECTORS MEETING

OW122214 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
9 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The organization department of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee recently held a meeting of directors of prefectural and municipal organization bureaus. The meeting relayed and implemented the guidelines of the national forum on organizational work and discussed the party line on organizational work and the question of how to carry out the organizational work to insure the implementation of the party's political line.

Comrade Li Lian, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, made a speech at the meeting, entitled "Successfully Build the Leading Bodies in Light of the Needs of the Four Modernizations."

In his speech, Comrade Li Lian first stressed the importance and urgency of stepping up the building of leading bodies. He said: The building of leading bodies has a vital bearing on the success of the four modernizations and the future of the state. We must regard this task as a fundamental construction for accomplishing the four modernizations and seriously perform it by taking all its aspects into consideration.

Comrade Li Lian then concentrated on the question of giving full play to the role of veteran cadres and of training successors. He said: One of the core issues in stepping up the building of leading bodies is how to boldly use middle-aged cadres, vigorously select and train younger cadres and bring into full play the backbone roles of veteran cadres in order to successfully make them pass on their experience and help and guide the younger cadres.

Veteran cadres have learned rich practical experience during the long period of revolutionary struggle. They have acquired a deep understanding of the party's principle and policies. We can find in them the party tradition and work style. We must give full play to their backbone role in the leading bodies. However, it will not do for the leading bodies to have veteran cadres alone. It is necessary to have younger cadres as well.

Although Comrade Mao Zedong raised the issue of training successors as early as 1964, regrettably, the interference of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" delayed this work for a decade and more. As a result, there has been an acute shortage of successors. Thus, stepping up the selecting and training of successors has become the most urgent work at present.

Comrade Li Lian said: The training of cadres has become an urgent task. We will give every cadre in the province a training course in 3 or 5 years on a rotational basis.

Comrade Jiang Guoqing, deputy director of the organization department of the provincial CCP committee, made a summing up report at the closing session.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

GUANGDONG COUNTY HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK100726 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT
9 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The first session of the Eighth Gaoyao County People's Congress was held in Zhaoqing Municipality from 5 to 9 November. The session elected the Eighth Gaoyao County People's Congress Standing Committee and the county people's government. This was the first such congress held in the province since the adoption of the laws on local people's congresses, people's governments and elections.

Preparatory work for the session began in the middle of September with the organization of an election committee, registration of voters, and discussion of the list of candidates. The election produced 686 people's delegates to attend the congress, including workers, peasants, culture, education, science and public health workers, PLA men and militia, disabled and demobilized servicemen, returned overseas Chinese, dependents of overseas Chinese, and former industrialists and businessmen. Women accounted for 21 percent of the delegates. The oldest delegate was 83 and the youngest 18.

The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees sent a cable of congratulations to the congress. The delegates listened to and discussed a work report of the county revolutionary committee, financial reports and work reports from the procuratorate and people's court. They put forward 497 bills for speeding up the four modernizations and making a success of the work of the county government. The congress elected by secret ballot 19 members of the Standing Committee of the county people's congress, with 1 chairman and 4 vice chairmen; 1 county magistrate and 5 deputies, including a woman; and the presidents of the county people's court and procuratorate. (Huang Rongxin) was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the county people's congress, and (Liang Erdi) was elected county magistrate.

The first session of the second county CPPCC committee was held in Zhaoqing from 3 to 9 November.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

HEFEI INTERMEDIATE COURT OVERTURNS LOWER COURT'S VERDICT

OW091212 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW

[Excerpts] The case of (Wang Taihang), wounding a man with a knife has drawn the attention of the vast masses. After the first public trial of the (Dongshi) District People's Court in Hefei Municipality, Anhui, the Hefei Municipal Intermediate People's Court, accepting the Hefei municipal people's procuratorate's interlocutory appeal, openly held the second trial at the Jianghuai Theater on the morning of 6 November. (Wang Taihang), a criminal who deliberately wounded a man with a knife, was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment according to law.

The procurator first read out the letter of interlocutory appeal of the Hefei Municipal People's Procuratorate. The letter pointed out: The (Dongshi) District People's Court in Hefei Municipality on 20 October sentenced the defendant (Wang Taihang) to a 2-year suspended sentence and put him on probation without taking into overall consideration the nature of (Wang Taihang's) crime, the circumstances of the case, the defendant's attitude in pleading guilty and signs of repentance, the danger of the crime to society and the masses' reaction. This case not only does not deserve a suspended sentence, but it was handled with bias when the punishment was meted out.

The court openly investigated the case, listened to the victim's statement, witnesses' testimony and the defendant's confession. The bailiff showed the weapon with which (Wang Taihang) wounded a man, the victim's blood-stained clothes and other material evidence. After the court's open investigation and debate, the chief procurator announced a recess.

After 15 minutes, the court reopened. The chief procurator announced the court decision reached by the first court of the Hefei Municipal Intermediate People's Court:

1. The decision of the (Dongshi) District People's Court, Hefei Municipality, (Dong Xing) No 30 of 79, to sentence (Wang Taihang) to a 2-year suspended sentence with probation should be annulled.
2. (Wang Taihang's) sentence should be changed to 3 years imprisonment, with 17 April 1979 regarded as the starting date of the period of imprisonment.

3. With regard to the civil action involved in the case, the defendant (Wang Taihang) should pay (Yu Xuegan) 180 yuan to compensate for his economic losses. This decision was reached at the first trial and upheld by this court.

4. The knife which the defendant used for criminal purposes and the ammunition which he illegally kept and which was seized by the authorities should be confiscated according to law.

The above court decision is the sentence of the final instance and it cannot be appealed.

During this trial the public gallery was crowded with people, who unanimously felt that they had a clear education in socialist law and discipline.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

TIANJIN COURT TRIES FIVE FOR CAR THEFTS, DISTURBING ORDER

OW302050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 28 Oct 79 OW

[Text] Tianjin, 28 October--The Tianjin Municipal Intermediate People's Court recently openly tried a case dealing with both the theft of motor vehicles and disruption of public order. The principal offender, Zhang Du, was sentenced to 3 years in prison according to the law, upholding the solemnity of the law and winning popular support. Between April and July this year Zhang Du, in collusion with four other criminals, successively stole six motor vehicles, including trucks, jeeps and sedans. They illegally drove these vehicles on excursions to Yangliuqing, Tanggu, Beijing and other places and then abandoned them on the roadside. They also pried open police boxes late at night and stole three sets of amplifiers, seriously disrupting social and production order. After these incidents took place, the Tianjin municipal public security organs actively conducted investigations, apprehending all the criminals.

After accepting and hearing the case, the Tianjin Municipal Intermediate People's Court carried out a thorough investigation. At the open trial, the court held that Zhang Du committed crimes in collusion with others in disregard of the law and discipline and that he jeopardized social order. His case is serious and of a bad nature. In the meantime, the court took into consideration the fact that Zhang Du was young and ignorant, that he was one of the young people poisoned by the "gang of four," that his criminal offense had not caused major economic losses and that after he apprehended he repented. The court, deciding emphasize education and leniency, sentenced Zhang Du to 3 years in prison. The other four criminals were also punished according to the law and the circumstances of their offenses.

When news of the sentencing spread in Tianjin Municipality, the people warmly praised the public security and judicial organs for their principled spirit of doing things according to the law and seeing to it that law breakers are adequately dealt with.

CSO: 4005

NANNING PEOPLE'S COURT SENTENCES CRIMINALS

HK121204 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Nov 79 HK

[Summary] The Nanning Municipal People's Court held an adjudication rally on 9 November to pass sentences on a number of criminals according to law. "Some 3,500 representatives from all factories, mines, enterprises, organs, schools, neighborhoods and other units of Nanning Municipality participated in the rally. Responsible comrades from the municipal CCP committee and the regional and municipal public security organs, people's procuratorates and people's courts, also participated in the rally. Deputy secretaries of the municipal CCP committee and responsible persons of the municipal revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. This adjudication rally solemnly and justly pronounced 15 criminals guilty." For instance, murderer (Wen Erming) who cruelly killed a woman after his courtship to her was rejected was sentenced to death, suspended for 2 years during which he will have to do forced labor and his behavior will be watched. Murderer (Wei Shanying) who was filled with deep bourgeois individualistic ideas, nursed hatred toward the leaders and masses when his personal desires were not satisfied. He locked up and injured with an axe the secretary of the party organization of a plant and a woman worker, infringing the personal safety and democratic rights of citizens and arousing great resentment among the masses. He was sentenced according to law to life imprisonment. A gang of robbers consisting of (Wen Erxi), (Zhou Yuesheng), (Wo Minxing), (Wei Jianhao) and (Ma Zhiyong) carried out robberies in the municipal people's park, (Xinfengling) and other places. They even went as far as raping women, infringing people's personal safety and people's property. "Apart from (Ma Zhiyong) whose crime was less serious and who was exempted from criminal sanctions, the others were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 3 to 20 years."

Resolutely dealing blows at criminals who sabotage public order, strictly enforcing the legal system and promoting healthy tendencies are things enthusiastically supported by the people. After the adjudication rally, many comrades said that this handful of criminals should have been punished much earlier to curb their swollen arrogance. Only by doing so can people have peace, can democracy be guaranteed and can the progress of the four modernizations continue.

"Many cadres and masses also held: We must further strengthen unity, bring into the play the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat, resolutely struggle against all actions which violate the law, applying the power of the socialist legal system, and create good social order for the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

GANSU BUREAU CONFERS TITLES--The Gansu Provincial Light Industrial Bureau held a rally on 31 October to confer honorable professional titles on 21 outstanding industrial art workers. Attending were responsible comrades of the Gansu Provincial CCP and Revolutionary Committees, the Lanzhou PLA units and departments concerned at the Gansu Provincial Military District. Xiao Hua, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the rally. [SK080142 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 3 Nov 79 SK]

JILIN YOUNG PIONEERS--Changchun, 7 Nov--The children of Changchun, capital of Jilin Province, have been provided with a spacious new Young Pioneer Palace in the People's Park, in the centre of the city. The newly finished palace, with a floor space of 2,800 square metres, has a rehearsal hall, an exhibition hall, a library and 21 other rooms for various kinds of activities. It can accommodate 1,000 children. The Young Pioneer Palace is staffed with 80 people, including teachers of music, dancing, painting, sculpture, calligraphy, sports, radio construction and aircraft and ship modelling. [Text] [OW080504 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW]

SHANGHAI CRIMINAL LAW--The criminal law of the PRC will come into force on 1 January 1980. To help people understand the law, the editorial department of JIEFANG RIBAO has prepared a set of diagrams to explain the criminal law. JIEFANG RIBAO began publishing the diagrams today. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW]

ZHEJIANG MEETING--The Zhejiang Provincial and Hangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee and their united front work departments held a meeting on 29 October to warmly celebrate the success of the national congresses of democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen and to welcome the return to Zhejiang of local representatives to the said congresses. Wang Fang, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and (Zhou Peng), secretary of the Hangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, attended the meeting. Wang Fang spoke, stressing the importance of united front work. He urged all representatives to the congresses and old friends of all democratic parties and the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen to show concern for affairs of state, unite all forces that can be united, strive to realize the four modernizations and bring Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Oct 79 OW]

LANZHOU TRADE UNION CONFERENCE--The Lanzhou Trade Union Council of Gansu Province held an enlarged conference of Standing Committee members to study Ye Jianying's speech. The conference discussed the question of how to do trade union work well. Participants held that there are two problems in trade union work, one being that there are some units and enterprises which ignore trade union organizations, the other being that some trade union cadres dare not work with open minds efforts will be made to resolve these problems.[sentence as printed] [SK020216 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 23 Oct 79 SK]

JILIN OPEN TRIAL--The Nongan County People's Court recently held an open trial on the case of (Zheng Shusheng), and it was attended by over 500 people. (Zheng Shusheng), former director of the second reception center of the Nongan County Revolutionary Committee, was sentenced to 1 year in prison with 2 years' probation on charges of fabricating false charges against others, providing false evidence and wilfully making trouble. Before then, he had been stripped of his job as director of the second reception center and expelled from the party for stealing public goods worth 760 yuan from the reception center and using his position for person gain. [SK140234 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Nov 79 SK]

MEETING TO STUDY SPEECH--[Summary from poor reception]--"To deepen the study of Comrade Ye Jianying's national day celebration speech and the discussion on the criterion of truth, the propaganda department of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and the party committee of the provincial organs held a meeting to exchange experiences in the study and the discussion on 3 November." Over 120 people attended the meeting. Comrades from the provincial electric power bureau, the provincial third bureau of machine building, the provincial bureau of goods and materials, the fifth engineering bureau of the Ministry of Railways, the provincial farm machinery bureau and the provincial public security bureau introduced their experiences in the study and the discussion. "Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee attended and spoke at the meeting." The responsible comrades called on all units to continue to deepen the study of Comrade Ye Jianying's national day celebration speech and the discussion on the criterion of truth in close connection with realities. [HK080809 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 6 Nov 79 HK]

NEI MONGGOL TRAINING CLASSES--The discipline inspection commission of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee is sponsoring a training class for cadres in charge of discipline inspection work in an effort to improve their ability to implement policies and do their work professionally. Cadres attending the training class include full-time secretaries and full-time Standing Committee members of discipline inspection commissions of all leagues, municipalities, banners and counties throughout the region. The first series of classes began on 1 November. A responsible person of the discipline inspection commission of the regional CCP committee spoke at the opening ceremony. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 79 SK]

NEI MONGGOL CIRCULAR--The Nei Monggol Regional Revolutionary Committee issued a circular on 7 November regarding a 1,200-person congress of advanced collectives and producers on the agricultural and animal husbandry fronts to be convened in late January 1980. The circular states that delegates to this congress should be elected at congresses of advanced collectives and producers in each banner and county. In the course of these elections, equal attention should be paid to veteran and junior model workers, minority nationalities, technicians, scientists, educated youths and women workers who have made outstanding achievements in promoting agricultural and animal husbandry development and socialist construction. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 79 SK]

NEI MONGGOL CRITERION DISCUSSION--Comrades participating in a recent meeting of public security bureau directors called on people to study lessons missed in discussion on the criterion for truth. During this study, Comrade Yun Shiyang, secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee and director of the regional public security bureau, called on leaders of public security organs to take the lead in studying these missed lessons so as to safeguard the four socialist constructions. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 79 SK]

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WARTIME, PEACETIME ROLES OF MINISUBS EXPLORED

Beijing HAIYANG in Chinese No 4, 1979 pp 27, 31

[Article: "Midget Submarines"]

[Text] During the Second World War, midget submarines played an active undersea role and achieved spectacular results.

One day in 1943, a lookout aboard the German superbattleship "Tirpitz" spotted what looked like a submarine on the surface a short distance away. A submarine couldn't be that small, he thought, and even if it were a sub it wouldn't dare approach the great ship! Should he make a report? No. A false alarm would only get him in trouble. But, if it really were a sub, what would happen? While he was trying to decide what to do, the British midget submarine dived beneath the water. He decided to make a report but it was too late. The midget sub silently approached the "Tirpitz" and placed charges on her keel. As the captain of the German battleship sounded the alert, there was an explosion--2 tons of explosives had been detonated. The superbattleship was heavily damaged.

In 1945, the Japanese cruiser "Takao" was at anchor at Singapore. As the water was shallow, the command felt secure against a submarine attack. But as it happened, a British midget sub penetrated into the harbor. Two frogmen left the sub and attached several mines to the hull of the "Takao." When the mines went off, the "Takao" was a write-off.

According to accounts, during the Second World War British midget submarines carried out 20 missions against the enemy and sank or damaged 100,000 tons of enemy shipping.

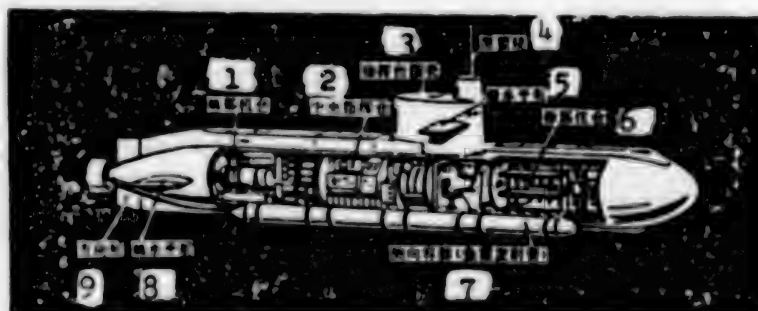
In structure and principle, there is very little difference between midget subs and ordinary subs, but in displacement and dimensions, the former are much smaller. Ordinary submarines displace anywhere from several hundred to several thousand tons. They range in length from several dozen to more than 100 meters and in beam from 10 to 20 meters. Midget subs displace several tens of tons, measure from several meters to 10 or 20 meters in length and have a beam of from 1 to 2 meters. Since the space inside the vessel is limited, just a few men make up the complement. Batteries provide electric propulsion. Submerged speed is only 10 or so knots. The range is only several dozen nautical miles.

The midget submarine's main weapons consisted of torpedoes and mines and some carry explosive charges. Some midget subs also carried sonar and radio equipment.

Ordinarily, midget submarines are towed by regular submarines, merchant ships, or even fishing boats to the scene of action, after which they submerge and enter enemy waters. They may enter enemy harbors by following in the wake of patrol boats to deliver a surprise attack.

Illustrated below is a new type of midget submarine. It is 21 meters in length, has a 2.5-meter beam and displaces 75 tons. It has a submerged speed of 12 knots, a range of 65 nautical miles and can remain at sea for 14 days.

The hull has three sections, each linked by bolted doors. There is a regular hull and a pressure hull. The pressure hull is in the shape of a cylinder tapered at both ends. The bow is in the shape of a hemisphere. Within the pressure hull are the ballast tanks with the adjustable buoyancy tanks located near the center of gravity. Living quarters are in the bow. The control and conning sections are located amidships and the engine room is in the stern. The conning and control sections are equipped with navigation and control equipment and torpedo firing and guidance systems. The navigation equipment consists mainly of a periscope, sonar sounding gear, logs, radio direction finders and long, short, and very short wave receivers and transmitters. The torpedo tubes are located on the sub's sides and contain two torpedoes. They can also accommodate frogmen or mines.



Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Aft engine room | 6. Forward living quarters |
| 2. Central control room | 7. Torpedo tube |
| 3. Conning tower | 8. Stern plane |
| 4. Periscope | 9. Rudder |
| 5. Forward diving plane | |

It has been seen from the above that the midget sub's small size enables it to operate in shallow waters. It is not easily spotted on the surface by an enemy's radar nor by his sonar underwater. Its weapons were capable of damaging large warships, harbors and bases. It was cheap and easy to build and lent itself to wartime mass production and deployment. But its underwater speed was low, its range limited and its diving depth shallow. Its weapons were not that powerful and all these combined to somewhat limit its combat role.

After the Second World War, the navies of many nations improved the capabilities of the midget submarine in an attempt to upgrade its combat punch. Today, most midget submarines use either silver-zinc batteries or fuel cells. Some have a submerged speed in excess of 20 knots. Depths of 200 meters can be reached and the operating radius has been extended. Weapons are more powerful and they carry from two to four torpedoes. Some people see it carrying torpedoes with atomic warheads and being transported by heavy transport aircraft to distant bases.

In order to meet the demands of deep sea probe and resource exploration roles, some countries are now researching and developing 20- to 100-ton minisubs. These minisubs operate independently and require no mothership. They are capable of carrying out underwater refueling and repair work and may serve as a base for frogmen and their underwater work.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'XINHUA' HIGHLIGHTS PLA WRITERS AT NATIONAL CONGRESS

OW091644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—The 270 delegates from the Chinese People's Liberation Army attending the current Fourth National Congress of 3,200 writers and artists represent those who fought against the decade-long feudal fascist tyranny of Lin Biao and the gang of four, as well as veterans of the agrarian war, the war against Japanese aggression and the liberation war.

Suo Yunping was first an actor from the age of 12 in a children's drama group of an army unit. Later he was a war correspondent and wrote many plays and film scripts, mostly about P.L.A. life. Lin Biao personally ordered his jailing for more than six years (1966-1972). Suo Yunping's crime was openly rejecting at a national meeting of army writers the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing report that negated all the achievements of new China's literature and art. Released while the gang of four ruled the cultural field, Suo Yunping defied pressure to make him alter one of his filmscripts into a vehicle focussed on the "struggle against capitalist roaders."

Since 1976, his works include a play "March Eastward" about General Chen Yi during the war against Japanese aggression and a film adaptation of the play. Now 51, Suo Yunping is currently writing a play about commander-in-chief Zhu De.

China's first play to present the gang of four as stage characters was created by Zhao Huan in collaboration with Jin Jingmai, also an army writer. It was put on to honour the congress opening.

Zhao Huan was persecuted three times under the ultra-left line pushed by Lin Biao and the gang of four. He was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment the last time, but the gang of four was overthrown before he had served the full term. "Throughout those years," he told XINHUA today, "I never lost faith in the future." After his release, he completed a play in one week about the 1927 autumn harvest led by Comrade Mao Zedong. In fact, it was not a hastily conceived work. "I had planned almost every detail while I was in jail," Zhao Huan said, "and committed it to memory because I was denied access to pen and paper."

Zhao Huan has been in the army for three decades. His works include plays, films and novels. His film adaptation of his novel about Dong Cunrui, a P.L.A. hero, and his play "Great Wall on the South China Sea," both written before the cultural revolution, are popular.

Among the most prolific army writers is the 49-year-old Bai Hua, who has written four scenarios this year alone. Four of China's major film studios are producing them. The film "Dawn" is a tragedy. It shows the valiant struggle waged by General He Long against Wang Ming's left opportunist line in the early 1930's.

A communist since his student days, Bai Hua joined the P.L.A. in 1947. He was wrongly denounced as a "rightist" in 1957, when he was already an established poet and playwright.

These three army men are representative of the many army writers who stood staunchly by the old generals who were fiercely attacked by Lin Biao and the gang of four during the cultural revolution.

CSO: 4020

ARTICLE CALLS FOR INCREASED SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Beijing ZHEXUE YANJIU [PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5,
25 May 79 pp 3-6

[Article by staff commentator: "Historical Materialism and Society"]

[Excerpts] Society is an object of scientific research. Social life, all types of social phenomena, all of the mutual relationships in all aspects of social life, and the developments in social life are all the object of social science research. If there is no investigation then they cannot be called social sciences and the social sciences as such would not exist. Marxism also investigates non-social phenomena, but the object of its research first of all is society. Marxism is a social science.

Can it then be said that since there is Marxism the other social sciences are unnecessary and that the science of sociology, for example, can be eliminated?

To take historical materialism as all-encompassing in the belief that the category of historical materialism can exhaust all of social life, or to say that all social life can be subsumed under this category is unreasonable and does not fit reality.

Now the mutual problems which exist between production forces and production relationships and between the economic base and the superstructure truly are fundamental problems occurring in the developments of social life. This however is not the totality of social life. Social life and social phenomena are very complex. Production relationships are the nucleus of social relationships. However, social relationships are not the equivalent of production relationships. Therefore, Marx repeatedly separated production relationships and social relationships.

For many years, in the realm of theory there has existed a simplistic way of thinking, i.e., that the categories of production forces and production relationships and economic base and superstructure could be used to sort out and classify all social phenomena. For example, some comrades question whether education belongs to the superstructure, the economic base or the production forces, and so on. Again, there is a debate on whether or not physical education is a part of the superstructure. Questions such as this also exist in other realms. These questions are unanswerable because the questions themselves are wrong. They make the assumption that all phenomena can be classified by the above-mentioned categories, i.e., if not this, then that.

Marx and Engels, the creators of historical materialism, in their broad-ranging research work clearly show that they really had no intention of using historical materialism to eliminate the expert research in sociology and the other social sciences. For example, Marx certainly did not believe that the existence of historical materialism obviated the need for economic research. On the contrary, he expended nearly a lifetime of vigor on the investigation of economics. Marx was an outstanding economist. For another example, Marx and Engels did not intend for historical materialism to replace social history. Marx and Engels used the methodology they originated in historical materialism to investigate social history and they moreover expended great effort in their research. "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State" By Engels is a well-known scientific work on the history of primitive societies. It can be said that the viewpoint and methodology of historical materialism pointed out the direction for research in social history and provided the research tools. However, it is in no way equivalent to the science of social history itself, and it cannot be said that after learning historical materialism all the problems of social history can be readily solved.

As for some other social sciences investigated by Marx and Engels, perhaps no one will debate their right to exist. However, the social sciences are not limited to these few fields and one or several people cannot study all branches of knowledge. It cannot be said that because Marx did not study something we then cannot. This is not a scientific attitude. On the contrary, we not only should investigate them, but moreover should do so with even more vigor.

Capitalist societies and pre-capitalist societies straight back to primitive societies all have problems. Capitalist societies have problems of all types. Socialist societies also have their own social problems. We need to study capitalist societies as well as all the various problems of capitalist societies and we need to study socialist societies as well as all the various

problems of socialist societies. It does not follow that simply because a society has advanced from capitalism to socialism that a problem-ridden society has become a problem-free society. A socialist society all the same has its contradictions and all the same has its problems. In addition to economic, political, legal and military problems there also are labor, population, cultural, moral, folkways, minority, marriage, family, wife, youth, children, old age, urban, rural, professional and work problems. All of these are specialized problems and cannot be solved with the application of a few simple words or theories. Marxism has offered a few viewpoints and conclusions on these problems, but they cannot be substituted for complete, thoroughgoing scientific research of the problems.

There are many problems now requiring research. There are many practical problems and a few theoretical problems as well, all of which must be studied. Perhaps in consideration of the urgency with which the research is needed, the practical problems should be placed in the more prominent position. However, the theoretical research cannot be neglected. It is necessary to research our current problems and various phenomena and exhaust our energies in seeking answers. At the same time we must study foreign countries.

We ought to take a scientific attitude toward developments in modern sociology. Without question, in modern sociology there are both correct and incorrect things. Both sides do exist. Science, after all, is like this. We cannot take all modern sociological research as true, just the same as we cannot take all of it as false. No matter whether it calls itself Marxist or is called anti-Marxist, we must take a strict scientific attitude in analysing it. In drawing distinctions between the whole body of theories, their concrete methods of research and their worthwhile results, we see that there are relationships among them, but they are not entirely inseparable. We still must choose an analytical methodology. Not only must we sincerely investigate the vast amount of accumulated knowledge, we also must sincerely investigate the research methodologies employed. This does not prevent any post-research careful consideration in carrying out a Marxist critique. However, this critique must be precise and scientific. Either complete approval or complete rejection would constitute an error. Perhaps for the present problems, we are somewhat too unfamiliar with the various methods which have developed in the latter part of the 20th century. Therefore, we must first grasp the accumulated research materials of modern sociology as well as the methods it employs. We must perform research and after doing so then perform analysis. If we wish to critique something we must first research it. If such and such a critique is quickly made in complete ignorance, it can hardly have any scientific significance.

Only in this way can we have a clear, critical attitude toward the various viewpoints, theories, methods and knowledge offered by modern sociology. Only if this sort of critical attitude is taken toward anyone's research and even one's own research can there be any advances.

We need sociology in order to concretely and deeply research and understand our social life. Under the leadership of the viewpoint and methodology of historical materialism our sociology can positively make outstanding contributions.

11582
CSO: 4005

AUTHOR DEFINES RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BENEFITS AND MORALITY

Beijing ZHIXUE YANJIU [PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5,
25 May 79 pp 24-32

[Article by Li Qi [2621 1142]: "Benefit and Morality"]

[Excerpts] There are many recent articles discussing material benefits and this involves a problem of greater scope, one which is worthy of sincere investigation. During the past 10 years Lin Biao and the "gang of four" did not permit any discussion of material benefits and especially forbade any discussion involving both material benefits and morality. If anyone were to make any mention of material rewards and improving the people's daily life that person would be villified as "advocating material incentives," "promoting desire for fame and wealth," and "carrying out revisionism." In their view material benefits and morality are basically incompatible. They strongly advocated that the masses practice "asceticism," carried out egalitarianism and attained their goals of destroying socialist economic construction, confusing the people's thought, corrupting the people's morality, and taking the opportunity to restore capitalism. The evil consequences of their actions have been extremely severe. Now, in order to shift the entire party's work emphasis to the track of building socialist modernization and to advance in the liquidation of the remaining poisons of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," it is necessary to discuss the relationship between benefits and morality.

Generally speaking, production and exchange in carrying out production relationships are actually economic relationships. In production relationships whoever owns and controls the means of production then has the authority to control the material lives of others and control their benefits. In primitive communist societies the means of production were a matter of public ownership and the members practiced commonality of labor and commonality of distribution. Whenever public benefit is the basic principle of a society the people then do not have such concepts as "yours" and "mine. The economic relationships of such a society suited the level of production forces at that time.

Following the development of division of labor, slave societies then appeared, which were the first societies to have private ownership and classes. The economic relationships of such societies were such that one portion of the people owned all of the means of production (even the "people" engaging in physical labor were regarded as owned "tools which could speak"). Therefore, the once completely unified public benefits of past societies became divided into several opposing benefits--the opposing benefits of the slave owners and the slaves; the opposing benefits of the slave owning nobility and the common people; and the opposing benefits of the state ruled by the slave owning nobility and all of those ruled. The clan is the basic unit of a slave society and the clan head is the master of all the clan members (wife, children, brothers, sisters and the succeeding generations) and the slaves. All political and clan matters come under the system of clan patriarchal dictatorship. Therefore, the moral concepts and moral standards which suit this situation are completely different from those of primitive society and demonstrate protection of the special interests of the private ownership system and the slave owning clan head. Physical labor, which in the past was a brave, glorious activity then became the mark of the lowest slave. The concept of "justice" was created for the objects of private property, the commandment "do not steal" and the changing of a neighbor's land boundary upon pain of punishment by god are all derived from the expansion of one's "interests" in the economic relationships found in the first society to have a private ownership system. They also serve to protect the interests of the slave owning group.

The economic relationships of a feudal society are such that the landlord class owns and controls the means of production; slaves who had engaged in physical labor then became peasants with personal freedom (the landlords could not kill the peasants at will) or semi-free serfs. The clan was still the basic economic unit (including production, consumption and exchange). Because the moral concepts and standards of feudal society were fundamentally not much different from those of the slave society they still practiced the patriarchal system of obedience to rank and feudal superstition found in the dictatorial system of a slave society. Our feudal moral standards, the so-called feudal code of ethics, was transformed from the moral standards of a slave society. This explains the interests of the emperor, nobility and feudal landlord class as the public interest of the nation's people; it takes "loyalty," "filial piety," "virtue," and "righteousness" as the nucleus of its morality; its moral standards are those of the feudal patriarchal system wherein the ruler guides the subject, the father guides the son, the husband guides the wife and the women follow the three obediences and the four virtues. These

also embody the benefits of the privileged feudal ruling class, therefore peasant uprisings often have such slogans as "equality of poverty and wealth" and "equality of of class status" in opposition to the interests of the ruling class.

From the above moral concepts and moral standards appearing in several different forms of society, we see that although some were covered over by the natural relationships between elders and betters and clan relationships, the relationships between morality and the then current economic interests were not expressed very directly, nonetheless they still basically were extensions of economic relationships which expressed the interests of those having the status of rulers. Morality supposedly regulated the scope of relations between individual people and between people and society, but its actual substance was to regulate standards of behavior regarding benefit in people's relationships and unify the individual interests of those in the exploited classes and give them expression in a form of common interests which was the tool of the ruling class--national interests.

2

Ruling class interests of any period not only solidify the interests of the ruling class by producing a set of daily life standards to control the people's morality, moreover, toward this same end they also create a set of principles, concepts, categories as part of an ideological theory--what is known as ethics. In history the contents of ethics generally has a rather broad scope, however, the main thrust of its search and exposition is "what is the greatest good." Concretely speaking, it explains the origin and qualities of morality, the standards of morality, good and evil, as well as moral criticism and moral categories. Looking at the history of ethics, before the emergence of the bourgeois "utilitarianism" ideology, for the most part they used religious superstition and clan system relationships to give an other-worldly, class-transcending appearance to their moral theories and in a strenuous effort to separate morality from real benefits they then chose the framework of "asceticism."

This, however, did not eliminate the occasional small number of philosophers in the various forms of society and it did reveal the truism that morality cannot be separated from the people's real benefits.

The question of benefit is always the central issue of the question of moral standards. This is because of differing views regarding individual benefits and the benefits of the social collective, which then produced differing moral theories and these theories developed in the wake of developments in

socio-economic relationships. This is especially true of the bourgeois "utilitarian" moral theories which made contributions to the history of moral theories. I believe that there are at least two points worthy of serious consideration: 1. Utilitarianism suggests that the benefits of man's practical daily life constitute moral standards. This thoroughly revealed and attacked the deceptive asceticism and religious morals of feudal morality. 2. It suggests that individual benefits have a definite place in moral standards.

3

Marxists believe that "Communists do not use egoism to oppose self-sacrifice and also do not use self-sacrifice to oppose altruism; in theory the opposition is not perceived from that particular structure of sentiments nor from that particular exaggerated ideological structure, but rather in the revelation of the material basis of the opposition." (Complete Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 3, p 275) This is to say that Marxists do not proceed from concepts but rather proceed from actual social relationships. This then reveals the material basis of the opposition between egoism and self-sacrifice (or altruism) (and that is the opposition between individual interests and the benefits of the social collective). This basis is none other than that rising from the existence of the private ownership system which developed from the division of labor. The so-called common benefits can only be expressed within the boundaries of a single class; the so-called public benefit manifested in the national posture is but an illusory 'general' form of benefit which actually is the special interests of the ruling class. Therefore, we say that the moral theories "the theory of public benefit" and "theory of general welfare" are false and deceptive.

The moral standards of the proletarian collective society can be summarized as follows: "The benefits of the social collective are more important than individual benefits, long-term benefits are more important than short-term benefits, and complete benefits are more important than partial benefits." These have been summed up from objective social practice and agree with the objective laws of social development. The "benefits of the social collective," "long-term benefits" and "complete benefits" are not abstractions or illusions, but have actual content. This actual content is that mentioned by Comrade Mao Zedong, "The words and deeds of a communist must agree with the greatest benefits for the broadest mass of people and with the highest standards supported by the broad masses." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Vol 3, p 1045) This "greatest benefit for the broadest mass of people" of course is the sum of the revolutionary benefits of the entire work force (including both physical and mental labor) of socialist society, proletarian

peoples of the world and all repressed and exploited peoples rather than an adding together of personal benefits. These were made by private individuals organizing together to create individual benefits and they also are essential conditions and guarantees for the realization of individual benefits. Therefore, the principles of socialism that all problems necessarily must develop from the people's benefits and must develop from the collective benefits of a socialist society are consistent. Social benefits must guarantee the realization and continued increase of the individual benefits of the members of a socialist society. Individual benefits must be subordinated to the needs of collective benefits of a socialist society. The two have a relationship of dialectical unity.

Speaking from social practice, the unity of truly realizing individual benefits and the benefits of the social collective in a socialist society is not an easy matter at all. This is because although in a socialist society private ownership is abolished, nonetheless division of labor still exists and the vestiges of social classes and the exploiting class ideology still exists. Therefore, there are definite contradictions between individual benefits and the public benefits of society. Aside from following all sorts of economic policies to correct these contradictions, it is also necessary to combine economic policies with a simultaneous program of communist morals in propaganda and education. This will adjust the relationships between individuals and between the individual and the public interests of socialist society on a level of ideological understanding. This then will raise the broad masses' and cadres' level of understanding of the unified nature of individual benefits and the public benefits of society.

In the past 10 years, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" threw these basic principles into confusion. They said that under the public ownership system individual benefits were individualism or revisionism, labeling them "capitalist roader" benefits and insanely called out "don't follow the wrong road in production," and "don't make wedding gowns for the capitalist roaders," thus stirring up work and production stoppages and destroying the production building of our socialist society. Even more serious is that they confused the people's ideology and destroyed proletarian morality. Actually, in a socialist society the factory enterprises belong to all the socialist people, all commune members have a share of authority in the responsibility for its protection and development. This is closely related to the question of the individual interests of each person, how can it be called "capitalist roader" ownership? To positively work at production is to produce the materials for the daily life of all the working people and to provide the material basis for socialist construction enterprises. How

can this be called "making wedding gowns for the capitalist roaders?" Backing up a step, even if the leading cadres of a few factory enterprises committed "capitalist road" errors in arbitrarily controlling enterprise capital, then everyone can join in revealing and criticising their errors and stripping them of their position. However, the staff and workers have the responsibility of maintaining normal production and protecting public property against any losses and they certainly cannot cease work or stop production. Errors of direction can be corrected but wasted past production time cannot be regained. Destroyed socialist public property is difficult to repair, and the waste of one's youth and abilities is even more beyond regret. The severity of the evil consequences caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are obvious in this regard. After the party central smashed the "gang of four," they firmly brought order out of chaos, corrected past errors, and positively and sincerely carried out the socialist principle of material benefits "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work." This was an basic action of extreme importance. Yet, at the same time, the strengthening of moral education on proletarian collectivism, the re-establishment of communist moral ideals in the broad people's thought and respect for the moral standards of collectivism cannot be lightly neglected.

11582
CSO: 4005

AUTHOR JUSTIFIES DIALECTICAL METHOD

Beijing ZHIXUE YANJIU [PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5,
25 May 79 pp 33-37

[Article by Yang Xianzhen [2799 3759 3791]: "Problems on
'Merging Two into One'"]

[Text] First a few points must be clarified:

(1) "Combining two into one" is a form of thought in the Chinese language that ancient Chinese thinkers used to express the "law of the unity of opposites." But, since 1964 when the whole country carried out a campaign against "combining two into one," everyone looked upon it as an error, as though "combining two into one" was invented by Yang Xianzhen. I wish to clearly state that this was a glorious accomplishment of our ancient thinkers. I certainly dare not steal the ancients' creations as my own and gain fame through deceiving the public.

(2) As for "combining two into one," when lecturing in class on the "unity of opposites" I have merely mentioned that the ancient thinkers also possessed this understanding, and in giving examples referred to Fang Yizhi's [2455 0110 2535] "combining two into one." I myself have never written any articles on "combining two into one," nor have I "exhorted" others to write such articles, nor have I "carefully" corrected anyone's articles on this subject. Those who wrote the original article are still alive and can corroborate this. The article in HONG QI-RED FLAG No 16 1964 criticising me engaged in exaggeration and bore no resemblance to reality.

(3) When referring to "combining two into one," I had never even dreamed of opposing Chairman Mao's "dividing one into two." When criticism of "combining two into one" first began, the matter became fixed as a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. There even were some who said that it was "a poisonous arrow" shot at Chairman Mao's "dividing one into two." This

is an intentional false accusation which confuses the matter, as I have never made any opposition between "combining two into one" and "dividing one into two." I believe that "dividing one into two" and "combining two into one" are forms of expression used by ancient Chinese thinkers regarding the "unity of opposites." "Dividing one into two" was mentioned in the writings of the Song dynasty philosopher Zhu Xi (1130-1200). He believed that phenomena of the natural world are a "division of one into two." He said, "Whenever one produces two, this is a natural principle." ("Zhouyi Benyi") He also said, "One divides into two, it is continuously thus, it is inexhaustible, everything consists of one producing two." ("Zhuzi Yulei," 67) The famous Ming dynasty physician Zhang Jingyue in his 1624 treatise "Lei Jing" also mentioned his advocacy of "one dividing into two." Chapter two of this book titled "Yinyang Lei" quotes an original document, "The Yellow Emperor said, 'Yin and yang are the way of heaven and earth.'" Zhang Jingyue annotates this, "The way is the principle of yin and yang. Yin and yang are the division of one into two." (Zhang Jingyue, "Lei Jing" Vol 1, Renmin Weisheng Chubanshe, 1957, p 35) "Combining two into one" was mentioned by Fang Yizhin in chapter three "Sanzheng Pian" of his work "Dongxi Jun" published in 1652. He wrote, "Insubstantial and substantial, activity and repose, yin and yang, form and air, the way and implements, day and night, dark and light, life and death, throughout space and time all constitute two. In heaven and earth all things meet and all combine into one. They are mutually opposed and mutually causative, therefore they are equals, yet truly they are neither two nor one." "Things that meet are a combining of two into one." The Chinese taiji symbol is a sort of primitive world view used by the ancient Chinese. This symbol can be described as either "one dividing into two" or "two combining into one."

When I read about "combining two into one" in Fang Yizhi's book "Dongxi Jun," the way that this concept "influenced" me was actually a longterm process of understanding. In 1956 when Lenin's "Notes on Philosophy" was published I purchased a copy and read it. The very beginning of the article "A Discussion of Certain Problems in Dialectics" said "The splitting of a single whole and the cognition of its contradictory parts is the essence of dialectics." Right here Lenin put in brackets, "See Lassalle's work 'The Philosophy of Heraclitus,' the heading of chapter three 'On Knowledge' quotes (Feiluo's) comment on Heraclitus." Thereupon I found (Feiluo's) words in "Notes on Philosophy." He said, "Because a unified object is composed of two opposing sides, therefore when it divides into two parts these two oppositions are then revealed. Did not the great and glorious Greek Heraclitus make this principle the central idea of his philosophy and moreover pride himself on this new discovery?"

Regarding this, I believe that the "division of a unified object into two parts..." and "a unified object is composed of two opposing sides..." are two ways of saying "the unity of opposites." The former expressed in a modern way is "one divides into two," and the latter expressed in a modern way is "two combines into one." These two then are the ancient Chinese thinkers' expression in the Chinese language of the concept of the unity of opposites. At that time, however, I still lacked this sort of understanding. Especially after reading that article by (Feilou) my mind had a particular idea which was that the law of unity of opposites was a sort of general rule, a basic rule of the universe. This idea found a response in the mind of a great ancient Greek thinker. Ancient China had many great thinkers, so how could it be that there was no such response in their minds? I thought there certainly must have been. Yet, how did this response take place in the minds of ancient Chinese thinkers and how was it expressed? Thereafter, when reading I always searched for the answer to this problem. I had not made any special study on the history of ancient Chinese philosophy, yet I was fond of glancing through some of the classics. In old Chinese writings there are many places that agree with dialectical thought, for example "mutual opposition and mutual results," "wishing to obtain it, abide with it," and so on, all of which agree with dialectical thought. However, I still sought to discover a form of expression similar to the "unity of opposites." In the summer of 1961 while in the hospital at Xian [6007 1344] I borrowed a few county records. I read the "Lantien [5695 3944] County Record," and happened on a very interesting passage in it, which said that there was a Song dynasty thinker Lü Dalin who had written a two volume work "Laozi Zhu," though the original work was supposedly lost. Chao Gongwu [of the Song dynasty] commented upon this text saying the general idea was "It is a study of Laozi, uniting being and non-being, calling them the primal state, taking this as the origin of the way and encompassing all of life itself." He even quoted chapter 11 of the "Laozi," which is as follows, "The 30 spokes share on axlehole, yet it is the space that makes the cart useful. Turn clay to make a pot, yet it is the empty space that makes the pot useful. Piercing doors and windows makes a house, yet it is the empty spaces that make the house useful. Therefore, take benefit from what there is, make use of what there is not." Is this not the idea of "unity of opposites?" "You-to exist" means just to be, and "wu-to not exist" means to not be. This chapter of the "Laozi" discusses "you-existence" and "wu-non-existence," the unity of two opposite sides. "Uniting being and non-being, calling them the primal state, and taking this as the origin of the way and encompassing even life itself," is the same as what Hegel took to be the unity of 'being' and 'nothing' and which provided for transformation and generation, and aren't

they even somewhat similar in form? When "The History of Chinese Thought" explains the philosophy of Zhang Zai, it says that he once said something like, "Without two, then there is no one...." This is a very profound thought which "intuits" the rule of the "unity of opposites." This states the relationship of "one" and "two," saying that "one" is formed of "two." Is this not the same idea that (Feilou) expressed in "the whole is formed of two opposite sides"? The formulation "Without two, there is no one" was also often used by Comrade Mao Zedong. Comrade Mao Zedong said, "Without contradictions there would be no world." The contradictions are two and the world is one, which is to say that "one" is formed of "two."

The law of the unity of opposites basically embodies the meanings of the two sides unity and struggle. "Combining two into one" is not a theory of class harmony, as when Fan Yizhi mentioned "that which opposes us the activity of the way," which is to say that in reality in "combining two into one" there must also be struggle.

The law of unity of opposites stated as "A unified whole is formed of two opposing sides" was also used by Lenin in his practical work.

The following excerpts are from Lenin's 1920 work "On Unions, the Present Situation and Trotsky's Errors."

"...Our nation is at present as described below: the entire body of the organized proletariat ought to protect itself, and we ought to use the workers's organizations to protect the workers from suffering any transgressions by their own governments. At the same time we must use the organized workers to protect our country. The realization of these two types of protection must undergo a special method, which is to coordinate the national actions with our actions and with the actions of the unions. This should be done through discussing and combining."

"As for this sort of combining, I will say more below. But this one word alone is sufficient for clear expression, and to concoct some such enemy as "Soviet trade unionism" is to commit an error. Therefore, the meaning of this concept "to combine" is that all sorts of different things exist, and they must be combined. The concept "to combine" connotes the idea of utilizing the means of state political power to protect the material and spiritual benefits of the entire united proletariat and ensure that it does not suffer from oppression by state political power. If the present conditions need not be combined, but are already successfully combined, are already combined as one, then we can call for a convention of delegates to concretely discuss our practical experiences, rather than abstract,

theoretical concepts." (See the 1958 edition of the "Complete Works of Lenin" Vol 32, pp 7-8. Please note that the same passage in the 1970s editions has re-translated "combined as one" as "merging.")

"Next. Since September we have been discussing the problem of transition from the system of priority to the system of equality, ...this is a very difficult problem, because it is necessary to think of a way to combine the system of priority with the system of equality, and these two concepts are mutually exclusive. However, no matter what, we have all studied a bit of Marxism and understand when and where a particular method can (and should) unify opposite sides. More important is that in the 3 1/2 years of our revolution we have in practice already unified opposite sides several times." (See "Complete Works of Lenin" Vol 32, p 10)

Right after the above passage Lenin also said, "Obviously, we must treat this problem with extreme caution and thoroughness." In Marx's work "The Theory of Capitalism" found in "The Complete Works of Marx and Engels" and in "Gods, Spirits and the Clan" co-authored by Marx and Engels there are many references to "combining two into one" and "combining as one."

When discussing the topic of the national unified front in the war of resistance Comrade Mao Zedong said that the right opportunists are completely united and are rejecting struggle; the left opportunists are all struggling and rejecting being united, while the policy of our national united front in the war of resistance is to comprehensively unite and struggle against the policies of these two sides. This is an example of Comrade Mao Zedong's use of the law of unity of opposites to solve a practical problem.

Obviously, in the period from 1956 to 1963, I was searching for the ancient Chinese thinkers' way of expressing the idea of the "unity of opposites." During this period I already had in my mind the concepts "the unified whole is composed of two opposing sides," "combine being and non-being calling it the primal state," and that at certain times under certain conditions one must "unify the two opposing sides." In 1963, after the publication of Fang Yizhi's "Dongxi Jun," I was intrigued by the curious title and wanted to understand the title and the contents, and so purchased a copy to read. Upon reading through it I found it quite interesting. The book discussed the problem of contradictions, the contradictions he posed are those we commonly know and certainly are not such strange things as "the contradiction between tea-cup and table." I was overcome to learn that our ancient thinkers understood what a contradiction is and understood that a contradiction exists only when there are two precisely opposite things opposing each

other. And yet we still have people who grandly discuss "the contradiction between tea-cup and table." How could such completely unrelated things as tea-cups and tables constitute a contradiction?

The "Dongxi Jun" also refers to "combining two into one," and I believe that the way in which this is done demonstrates the same idea as (Feilou's) expression, "a unified whole is composed of two opposite sides." "Combining two into one" is the ancient Chinese thinkers' concise way of expressing the idea of the "unity of opposites." The use of "one divides into two" always expresses the idea of the "unity of opposites." When reading "Dongxi Jun" I chose its way of referring to "combining two into one." This is my process of developing understanding, and I really had not thought of finding something in opposition to Chairman Mao's "dividing one into two." I myself have never objected to the formulation "divide two into one."

Lenin has instructed us to treat this problem with caution and thoroughness. Yet when China's "great theoreticians" later became central committee advisors on the cultural revolution, under the directions of those backed by the "gang of four" to engage in political maneuvering and create chaos and confusion many people clumsily carried out contrary deeds, taking the serious philosophical proposition "combine two into one" and subjecting it to ridicule and gibes, derision and slander, calling for its "overthrow and denunciation." In ZHIXUE YANJIU --PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH, 1978, issues 1-2, someone even suggested, "Does the formulation 'divide one into two' need to be supplemented by 'combining two into one'? There is absolutely no such need." This is too arbitrary, too absolute. It is not that "combining two into one" needs to supplement "divide one into two," but rather that the two are the ways that the Chinese language expresses the "unity of opposites." We all are familiar with the word 'combine.' For example, "the mutual combining of the general truths of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practices of the Chinese revolution," "the combination of red and expert," "the combination of work and rest," and so on. When "combining two into one" was under attack in 1964 everyone used "divide one into two" to express the subject of "combining," and this became ever more disorganized and ever more incomprehensible. I think that even the critics themselves felt unable to justify this and fell into a quagmire. If they bravely used "combine two into one" just as Lenin did to explain the problem of "combining" what and what, wouldn't this be the easiest of things to do? Lenin said that all of us have studied a bit of Marxism and know when and where we can (or should) unify the two opposite sides ("combine two into one"). Then, when using the weapon "divide one into two," if the problem still persists, then apply concrete analysis to concrete

problems, according to the concrete condition apply the general truths of Marxism in a concrete form. The present situation can be used as an example. We now want to return Taiwan to the motherland to realize national unity; Korea also has this problem as they wish to realize the unification of North and South Korea. With these concrete forms is the formulation "divide one into two" right? Or is the formulation "combine two into one" right? Again, water can be divided into the gasses hydrogen and oxygen, which is "one divides into two." However, the gasses hydrogen and oxygen can be used to make water, known in chemistry as "chemical combination." Now, can this be called "combining two into one" or is it still "one divides into two?" (First draft 1975, revised February 1979)

11582
CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

UNCHECKED GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION POSES THREAT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by Zhang Qingwu [1728 1987 2976]: "Control Urban Population Growth"]

[Text] The continuing growth of the urban population is a normal phenomenon that has emerged from our adaptation to the requirements of national construction. From a long-term point of view, it is also an inevitable tendency.

As our present situation indicates, in 1949 the urban population was approximately 50 million. In 1978, it doubled to more than 110 million. Therefore, the proportion of urban population in the national population increased from 10.6 percent in 1949 to 12.5 percent in 1978. The rate of population increase is most prominent in large cities and industrial cities. There were only 5 cities with a population of over a million shortly after liberation, but now there are more than 20. Many new cities have also been built in many extremely remote areas.

From a long-term point of view, the present figure for urban population is not high in proportion to our national population. More than 800 million of the national population of over 900 million are peasants. To make our country into a modernized socialist country, there is a corresponding need for more manpower in various programs of urban construction. It is possible that, in the future, part of the agrarian population will be gradually transformed into townspeople.

However, the increase of urban population must be in line with the increase of commodity grain, agricultural and subsidiary products which the agricultural sector can provide. Under normal circumstances, the rate of increase for the urban population must not exceed the rate of increase for commodity grain, agricultural and subsidiary products. If the growth of urban population does not take into consideration the level of agricultural development or the quantity of commodity grain, agricultural and subsidiary products which the agricultural sector can provide, the excessive increase in the urban population will not only affect our national problem of food supplies but also the development of industry. The consequences could be grave. A lesson must be learned from the past: In 1960, because

agriculture had continuously suffered from various calamities, food production decreased by 26.4 percent compared to that of 1957. In that year the investment for basic construction was 1.8 times greater, and the industrial enterprises owned by the whole people increased by 65.5 percent. In the 3 years from 1958 to 1960, more than 19 million persons were recruited from rural areas. These workers and staff members and their families moved to the city, boosting the urban population from 99 million in 1957 to 130 million in 1960--an increase of 31 million. The national economy suffered a severe loss. The demand of the urban population for food greatly exceeded the amount of food that the agricultural sector could provide at that time. Therefore, when rural areas could not produce the greater amount of food needed to supply cities, reserves had to be dipped into and food had to be imported in large quantities. At that time food production decreased, a serious disaster, and the production of light industry which used agricultural byproducts as raw material also plummeted. In 1960, people's purchasing power exceeded the value of available merchandise by 7 billion yuan. The ratio between currency in circulation goods in stock changed from 1:5.5 in 1957 to 1:3.2 in 1961. The increase of currency in circulation and the increase of purchasing power made it impossible to withdraw money from circulation causing a shortage of commodities on the market. It was thus necessary at that time to lay off employees and to cut down the urban population. Quite obviously, if the influx of rural population into the city had not been curbed, there would have been serious effects.

The larger the urban population, the heavier the burden on the state. At present, the overpopulation in the cities results not only in a housing shortage but also in the overcrowding of urban transportation, hotels, restaurants, stores, hospitals, and cultural and recreational facilities. Likewise, public utilities lag far behind the demand caused by the population increase. To change this situation, it is mandatory to appropriate funds for urban construction. According to past standards, for each additional person moving to the city, the state had to appropriate over 700 yuan. If each year 3 million people from rural areas move to the cities, the state will have to allocate more than 2 billion yuan for urban construction. At present, our country has a large population and our economic foundation is weak, the task of engaging in the four modernizations is urgent, and a large amount of capital is needed for national construction. If the urban population increases at a rate exceeding that of economic development, some of the funds originally budgeted for developing industrial and agricultural production will have to be diverted to urban construction. This will inevitably affect the speed and scale of the four modernizations and will have an adverse effect on the nation and its individuals.

Failure to control the urban population will also aggravate the contradiction in labor employment. Cities already have a very difficult task in finding employment for their youth; they do not need to recruit from villages. The present situation differs from the past. In the past, the development of industry, expansion of enterprises and increase of staff largely depended on the agricultural population. Today, the number of people awaiting employment in cities is comparatively large. For the next few years, there

will be more than 2 million people reaching the employable age each year. Thus the manpower needed for new construction or expansion in cities can be amply supplied by the cities without recourse to the villages. In the meantime, through overhauling enterprises, streamlining administrative structures, cutting back nonproducing personnel, adjusting labor organization, improving the present working efficiency of staff and workers, and fully galvanizing the socialist enthusiasm of the staff and workers--this the internal adjustment--we can provide the manpower needed for construction and expansion. In the foreseeable future for a relatively long period of time, the manpower needed for urban construction will not depend on the supply from the rural areas. At present, with our backward agriculture and its low productivity, agricultural modernization cannot be realized in a day. Our agriculture, to a large degree, is still affected by natural calamities. As a result, agricultural production varies from year to year and the increase of agricultural products is uneven. Therefore, we cannot afford to let the urban population increase by itself; we must put it under control.

9507

CSO: 4005

NATIONAL WORKER SPARE-TIME EDUCATION CONFERENCE HELD

Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by GONGREN RIBAO Correspondent Han Jiyou]

[Text] What should be done to realistically strengthen the spare-time education and raise the scientific and cultural levels of the broad masses of workers to meet the needs for achieving the four modernizations? A national worker spare-time education conference was recently held at Zhengzhou to conscientiously discuss and study this problem.

At the conference, it was recalled that worker spare-time education had been carried out very successfully during the early years of the founding of the People's Republic. Nevertheless, during the great cultural revolution, due to the interference and obstruction of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," this task was seriously undermined. At present, the more than 94,000,000 workers of our country are characterized by their low cultural standards, low technical levels, poor management ability, and low percentage of trained technicians. If this backward situation is not quickly changed, it will most assuredly be unable to meet the needs for achieving the four modernizations. For this reason, it is an urgent as well as a long-term strategic task to strengthen workers spare-time education and systematically raise their scientific, technical and cultural levels.

At the conference, the participants discussed the policy and tasks of the workers spare-time education. They suggested that it should be carried out on a large scale to meet the needs of the four modernizations, that overall arrangements be made to push forward this work with greater emphasis to more important fields of training, that it be carried out in a highly flexible manner to assure greater applicability, and that it be conducted under a unified leadership with cooperation from all circles concerned. The participants also suggested that a training program be adopted for the rotational training of the leading cadres, management personnel and technicians to continually raise their scientific, administrative and professional technical levels. With regard to the broad masses of workers, they should be directed to undergo

high school and vocational school education programs to raise their cultural and scientific levels. The comrades at the conference held that in the past few years greater emphasis has been placed on the spare-time education of the young workers who started work in the period of the great cultural revolution. These young workers account for more than one-third of all workers in China. They constitute a generation of workers who are impaired by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and yet who must serve as a connecting link between the older and the next younger generations. For this reason, spare-time education is very important for them. An effort should be made to complete a program of junior middle school-level cultural education and basic technical education for them by 1985. Workers of senior middle school cultural level should be directed to attend different forms of advanced studies for workers. With regard to workers of college level in cultural training, facilities should be provided them to further their scientific, cultural and professional training.

The conference conducted full discussions on several problems, including the measures to be adopted for carrying out worker education, raising teaching standards and establishing leadership and administrative systems. A general consensus was reached on these problems among the participants. The conference also heard some good experiences in conducting worker education, such as those obtained at Harbin and in the petroleum industry. These experiences were unanimously acclaimed by the conference and were recommended for general adoption throughout the whole country.

The conference was held under the sponsorship of the Education Ministry, with participating representatives from the State Planning Commission, State Economic Commission, State Labor Bureau, Ministry of Finance, All-China Federation of Trade Unions, China Scientific and Technological Association, and a number of other organizations concerned.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PLANTS IN HARBIN IMPROVE QUALITY OF CANTEENS

OW080812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--Today's WORKERS' DAILY features an article on changes that have been brought about in the canteens of more than 900 factories in the industrial city of Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, through a friendly competition organized by the city's trade union council.

The competition, the biggest of its kind ever held in the city since new China was founded 30 years ago, was aimed at improving food quality, lowering prices charged and improving the skills of the cooks.

It all started last December after the Municipal Trade Union Council investigated about 100 factory canteens where the fare in many cases was unsatisfactory.

Changes came to many canteens within a couple of months. Now a dozen different tasty items prepared from corn flour or wheat flour are served, such as crisp cakes, doughnuts, fried twists, meat stuffed buns and dumplings, all favourites in the northerner's diet. Dining rooms at an alloy plant and a machinery plant rated high in the competition. They now provide over 15 different kinds of grain-based foods and more than 20 cooked meat, fish and vegetable dishes.

Improved food has led to a fast increase in the number of diners and more work for the cooks. In order to train more cooks for the factory canteens, the city's trade union council organized citywide training classes for more than 200 young cooks and invited famous chefs to give lectures.

The trade union council has also been active in seeing to it that about 1,000 workers with chronic diseases go each year to convalescence at the 650-bed workers' sanatorium built in a scenic spot in the city's suburbs in 1952. It also encourages big factories to run their own rest homes where conditions permit.

Organization of sports activities among workers is another job done by the council. This year 70,000 have taken part in long-distance running, 60,000 in calisthenics, 40,000 in traditional shadow boxing and 110,000 in swimming. An investigation among 400 shadow boxers who suffer from chronic diseases shows that sick leave has been reduced from three months to 4.5 days a year on the average.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING'S ANCIENT TEMPLES, PALACES REPAIRED

OW080512 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--Major repairs are being carried out on some of Beijing's ancient palaces, temples and other buildings for which the city enjoys a reputation throughout the world.

When the repairs are complete some of the buildings, used up to now for other purposes, will be open to the public. The work has already cost Beijing ten million yuan (6.7 million U.S. dollars) since the beginning of this year.

The 1,300-year-old Fayuan Temple is being repaired for the second time since 1953. Walls and roofs damaged in the tremors caused by the Tangshan earthquake in 1976 have been rebuilt. Old beams and pillars have been removed and replaced by new ones. Workers are restoring the old coloured paintings on the beams under the eaves.

The same work is being done at the Temple of Heaven built in 1542. The halls where emperors of the Qing and Ming dynasties stayed when they came to pray for good harvests are being restored, following repairs last year to the Qi Nian Tian, or Imperial Altar, and halls on both sides of it. Repairs have just been finished on a hall that has a hemispherical ceiling and no beams.

"We see to it that the original style and structure of all ancient buildings are preserved," said Yu Tiechun, leader of a construction team. "They are the souls of architectural engineering."

The White Dagoba, built in 1348 with a help of a Nepalese architect, has been white-washed. Repairs of the monastery which is famous for the Dagoba began last year.

Other buildings being repaired include the Tan Tuo Buddhist Temple, built in the third century A.D., the oldest in Beijing, a 500-year-old astronomical observatory, and a Confucian temple, the second biggest of its kind in China, next only to the one in Confucius' native place.

Beijing has a history of more than 3,000 years. It was the capital of the Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. Because of this, the number of ancient buildings in Beijing exceeds that of any other city in China. Of the ancient buildings in Beijing, 18 have been designated by decree of the State Council as key buildings of national importance to be preserved, and 58 as historical sites to be preserved by the municipal authorities.

The late Premier Zhou Enlai paid great attention to the preservation of Beijing's ancient buildings. But for his personal interest, many ancient buildings would have been destroyed during the cultural revolution.

Beijing now has a task force of 3,000 workers and artists responsible for the repairing of ancient buildings. A special school for such work now has 100 students.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' INTERVIEWS HISTORIAN ON OLD SILK ROAD

OW131524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

["Old Silk Road--Even Older"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Lanzhou, November 13 (XINHUA)--The Old Silk Road between China and the West dates back at least to the 4th or 5th century B.C., according to evidence recently uncovered in Xinjiang region, northwest China.

Ma Yong, vice-chairman of the Chinese Society for Central Asian Studies, told XINHUA today that new evidence, unearthed at archaeological sites during the last few years, shows that the road was opened up several hundred years before 119 B.C., the date previously accepted as marking the opening of the road. This was when Zhang Qian (Chang Ch'ien) was sent as imperial envoy to the western regions.

The Silk Road stretched from the Chinese city of Changan (present-day Xian), passing through Shaanxi, Gansu and Xinjiang, crossed the Pamirs, then traversed central and western Asia all the way to the east coast of the Mediterranean.

From its beginning up to the 14th century (A.D.), it linked the most ancient cultures of the world--China, India, Egypt and the Roman Empire--joining up with roads to Constantinople, Rome, Venice, and Lyon in France.

Chinese silk fabrics and lacquer ware of the spring and autumn (770-476 B.C.) and Warring States (475-221 B.C.) periods have been unearthed in Xinjiang showing that trade was established at this time between the heartland of China and the western regions either directly or indirectly in spite of wars and civil strife.

Further evidence is contained in the GUANZI, which records the activities and theories of Guan Zhong, a statesman from the state of Qi of the spring and autumn period, in "The Story of King Mu of the Zhou Dynasty" and in the "Shan Hai Jing" (Book of Mountains and Seas), an ancient book of folklore and legends, all of which were written in the Warring States period, and which contain passages describing the geography and peoples of the western regions. The works confirm that at this time large quantities of jade were transported from the western regions to China's heartland, while silk fabrics and lacquer ware were transported in the opposite direction.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' INTERVIEWS FILM ARTIST ZHAO DAN

OW131737 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)--Film artist Zhao Dan has just finished "My Screen Characters," a 170,000-word book summing up his screen work which started in 1932.

He describes his understanding and treatment of the diverse roles he played in a number of major films, "Street Corner Angel" which established him in the film world, (1937, as a trumpeter), "Li Shizhen," (1956, as the important pharmacologist of the Ming Dynasty), "Nie Er," (1959, as the composer), "Lin Zexu," (1958, as a national hero in the movement to ban opium 140 years ago), and "For Ever Alive in Flames of Revolution," (1964, as an underground communist).

In an interview with XINHUA at the current National Congress of Writers and Artists, Zhao Dan said that he had written the book to share his experience with young people and counter the influence on the cinema of the "gang of four" with the realistic tradition of China's revolutionary film work which started in the 1930's. Zhao Dan was closely connected with the rise and growth of revolutionary film work. He appeared in leading role in nearly 30 progressive films up to China's liberation in 1949.

False, stereotyped acting should end, he said. "An actor's portrayal of a role must be true to life, to ordinary people in real life," he said. An actor must draw on wide experience in life to probe the nuances of a character, but he must also have a high order of skill to execute his ideas.

"Effective acting requires that an actor be able to synthesize knowledge of life, understanding of the character and technical resources," he stated.

Now 65, Zhao Dan is a member of the Presidium of the current Congress of Writers and Artists. He was jailed for more than five years during the cultural revolution after being accused by the "gang of four" of "following the sinister line" in art.

"The 'gang of four' stifled my artistic life," he said. "I want to give vent to my pent-up desire for a screen come-back."

He disclosed that he had five scenarios in mind. For many years he had wanted to act the Tang Dynasty poet Li Bai and the revolutionary man of letters Lu Xun on the screen. "In my prison days, I kept myself occupied with recapturing them in my mind's eye," he recalled.

When asked whether he had made any decisions, he replied with a smile that he was interested in a number of scenarios and hoped to start soon. He cited, in addition, the biographical film about patriotic professor Wen Yiduo who was murdered by Kuomintang thugs in 1946, "An Unfinished Chess Game," the first in China to describe a "weichi"(go-chess) player, and Li Zhun's adaptation of the novel "Li Zicheng," the leader of a 17th century peasant uprising toward the end of the Ming Dynasty.

Zhao Dan will leave for Tokyo shortly as the deputy leader of a Chinese delegation to inaugurate a Chinese film week in Japan. He said of the imminent trip: "Films have formed ties of friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples."

Zhao Dan was re-elected a standing council member of the China Association of Film Artists during the current congress. He is also vice-president of the Shanghai branch of the association.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' INTERVIEWS WRITERS, ARTISTS CONFERENCE OFFICIAL

OW121558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)--"I have never lost my faith in communism," said Ding Ling in an interview with XINHUA today.

A member of the Presidium of the current Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists, she continued, "I'm full of hope for China's future, for the prospects of our literature and also for my own future."

Starting her writing career fifty two years ago, Ding Ling became vice-chairman of the China Association of Writers and was editor-in-chief of the important national literary magazines WEN YI BAO and PEOPLE'S LITERATURE in early post-liberation years. She also directed the Central Institute of Research on literature. She disappeared from the literary scene in 1957 when she was wrongly condemned as a "rightist." For much of the following two decades, she stayed on a farm in northeast China.

"I won't pretend that I did not suffer anguish in those two decades," she went on. But, throughout those years, her belief in communism sustained her.

"The reason is simple," she explained. "I joined the communist party in my younger days after ten years of pondering and testing through my own experience." She became convinced that "only the communist party was able to lead the Chinese people in transforming the backward and corrupt country that the old China was."

Her novel "Sun Shines Over the Sanggan River" brought Ding Ling the Stalin prize in 1951.

Ding Ling raised chickens and pigs while she was on the farm. She also taught in rural literacy class for years. She was imprisoned for five years during the cultural revolution.

"As for what is the right attitude toward what happened," she said, "we must sum up our experience seriously, for the sake of this generation and generations to come."

Long years of living on a farm taught Ding Ling many things, she said, "Above all, I gained a deeper understanding of people. In so many small ways the masses showed me that they tried their best to protect writers," the 75-year-old writer said. "That is why now, after twenty years, I still have fire and drive and feel optimistic."

She went on: "I was a writer and still am. I'm also willing to serve as a cogwheel in the machinery of the revolution. I can be a farm worker too."

When asked her views about the prospects for China's literature, Ding Ling said: "China has produced many writers. Many of those who have influenced and guided me are still alive. Some of my contemporaries are still writing. Many of those who came forward during the war against Japanese aggression and the liberation war are mature writers. What gladdens me most is that young writers with original ideas have sprung up since the downfall of the "gang of four."

Leaders of literary and art work had a serious responsibility toward these emerging forces and should have the correct attitude toward them, Ding Ling said: "Those in leading positions in literature should neither pamper nor suppress them. They should make it possible for young writers to gain first-hand knowledge of the complexities of life."

Ding Ling is at present working on a novel "Bitterly Cold Days," about the changes in the rural areas of north China following land reform. It carried forward the history dealt with in "Sun Shines Over the Sanggan River," which was about land reform.

She quoted the observation made to her recently by a foreign visitor: "China is in the process of motion and the Chinese people are purposeful, thinking, and they are working earnestly for socialism." Ding Ling added: "This is also my conclusion, too."

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MAO DUN REELECTED HEAD OF WRITERS ASSOCIATION

OW131534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)—Novelist Mao Dun was re-elected chairman of the China Writers Association at its third congress. The 82-year-old novelist has held the post since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

Mao Dun is one of China's major men of letters, and he has novels, plays, essays and translations to his credit.

Influenced by Marxism in the period of the May 4 Movement in 1919, Mao Dun and several other writers founded a society for the study of literature, the first advocating the new literature. It encouraged realistic literature and opposed "art for art's sake."

In the spring of 1930, Mao Dun joined the Chinese League of Left-wing Writers and was on its leading body. Mao Dun at that time became a comrade-in-arms of Lu Xun.

During the period of the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation, Mao Dun was regarded as one of the main figures of the revolutionary literary and art movement that developed in the Kuomintang-ruled areas.

Mao Dun became minister of culture and chief editor of PEOPLE'S LITERATURE and other national journals after nation-wide liberation in 1949.

Mao Dun's first novel appeared in 1928. 350,000-word novel "Midnight" depicting the lives of members of China's national bourgeoisie caused a sensation in the literary world when it was published in 1932.

This novel has been reprinted over 20 times in China.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ARTICLES STRESS IMPORTANCE OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

OW130846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)--China's five-star national flag is again flying over many primary and middle schools in Beijing. This practice, which stopped for a dozen years, now helps educate the students in patriotism.

The GUANGMING DAILY today gives two-thirds of a page to three articles under the headline "Run Primary Schools Well and Raise the Quality of Education."

One report from Hubei Province says that after a general inspection of rural middle and primary schools by Hanchuan County's Bureau of Education, officials have decided to stress popularization of primary school education. In the past few years, too many middle schools have been set up and this has taken a lot of teachers, school buildings and facilities from the primary schools. Now the county has closed 62 senior middle schools and over 100 junior middle classrooms and moved 700 teachers back to primary schools. Some 300 primary schools have been restored or set up, allowing 98.8 percent of school-age children to enter school.

In a mountainous people's commune in Guangdong Province, painstaking ideological work is being done to educate school children to have a correct understanding of the aim of study and raise the quality of education. Tuition is reduced or cut for those children who have financial difficulties. The income and grain ration of the teachers in the commune- and brigade-run schools have been raised. Mass efforts are being made to improve and expand school buildings.

In an editor's note, the paper says that to raise the national educational level, China must first of all do a good job of running primary schools which suffered so during the time of the "gang of four."

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CHINESE DRAMATISTS ADOPT WORK PLAN

OW101844 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Dramatists Association plans an annual award for the best new play. This is one point in the work plan adopted by the Third National Congress of the Chinese Dramatists Association which closed here today.

Other points include:

- Revive the committee for drama creation that will act as an exchange for the professional playwrights to know what is being written and help them; publish "Drama Creation Notes";

- Resume the art committee's responsibility for research work; set up study groups on puppetry, shadow plays, stage designing and music for traditional operas. Organize special studies on famous playwrights;

- Set up a "playwright's home" to provide an environment that encourages creation;

- Help playwrights to go deep into concrete matters in a planned way by arranging long or short term visits to different places;

- Start up the drama publishing house again;

- Publish books on the art of acting, directing and on basic aesthetic theories; publish collections and selections of works by distinguished Chinese playwrights; and

- Issue a magazine that reports on the theatre in other countries, and invite foreign playwrights to give lectures,

The work plan stipulates that the Chinese Dramatists Association is to defend the legal rights of its members, and other workers in the field. If their rights or freedom are illegally infringed upon, or if they are attacked politically with false charges, condemned for diverse theoretical points of view on art, the association is to adopt measures to protect them and may bring the case to court if necessary.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TAIWANESE GEZI OPERA STAGED FOR FIRST TIME IN BEIJING

GJ130852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 13 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)--Taiwanese Gezi opera, a type of opera very popular in Taiwan and southern Fujian Province, is currently being staged in Beijing for the first time.

The eight-scene opera, "The Adventures of Two Guerrilla Leaders," is one of the major attractions in the theatrical festival being held in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic.

The Gezi opera was developed in Taiwan from ballads, folk songs and dances originating in southern Fujian Province. It is performed in the southern Fujian dialect, and is very popular among audiences in Taiwan and southern Fujian as well as among Chinese living in southeast Asia.

"The Adventures of Two Guerrilla Leaders" has been written and produced by the Gezi opera troupe of Longxi Prefecture in Fujian. Based on revolutionary reminiscences and against a background of guerrilla warfare taking place during the establishment of revolutionary bases in southern Fujian in the 1930s, it tells the story of a peasant woman who at the behest of her fallen husband raised a guerrilla detachment and fought valiantly against injustices and local tyrants, but suffered repeated defeats for lack of political orientation. Later with the assistance and advice of another guerrilla detachment leader, the comrade-in-arms of her late husband who had gained experience from earlier defeats, she was able to adopt the correct military line and succeeded in defeating the enemy. The script has been awarded a provincial prize.

A number of the actors and musicians in the Gezi opera troupe come originally from Taiwan. Wang Nanrong, a principal actor, and Wang Nanhui, an orchestra member, are brothers from a family which was engaged in Gezi opera in Taiwan. They came to the mainland with their father on the eve of liberation.

45-year-old Chen Haling, a veteran Gezi opera actress from Taiwan and director of the troupe, is attending the National Congress of Writers and Artists now going on in Beijing.

She told XINHUA that she started learning the art at the age of 13 and has been on the stage for 32 years. She said that she had seen for herself how Gezi actors were frustrated and discriminated against in Taiwan. She recalled that the Gezi opera had suffered repression, even being banned at times during the years of Japanese occupation and later under the rule of the Kuomintang.

Since liberation however, with the support of the people's government, the Gezi opera had undergone development while maintaining its traditional artistic features. Now there were 7 Gezi opera troupes in Longxi Prefecture alone, she said, and the provincial art school had introduced a special programme in Gezi opera in which some 75 trainees were enrolled at the moment.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TELEVISION STATION BEGINS ENGLISH TEACHING PROGRAM

OW120213 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)—China got a new language teaching programme today (Sunday). It is called "English on Sunday" and it is put out by China Central Television (CCTV) for viewers who have mastered basic English and want to improve their standard.

"English on Sunday" is part of the answer to China's "foreign language craze." CCTV now broadcasts eight times a week in English to more than 320,000 student-viewers throughout China in its open university service.

The new programme, which will run for an hour every Sunday afternoon from two o'clock on, is less formal than the other broadcast lessons and includes films and specials taped by CCTV itself.

Today's film was "Carve Her Name With Pride," which will be continued next week.

Broadcast lessons are a serious part of China's drive toward literacy in English and other languages. The 320,000 studying English through CCTV university, for example, are given an exam after three years' of study. If they pass they are officially recognised as qualified graduates.

On top of this an estimated million teachers and workers and students watch the programme without taking the exams.

CCTV sends out its English lectures to 40 TV centres and nearly 1,000 transmitters across China on four cable systems.

More Chinese have radios than have television sets and radio language lessons reach an even larger audience, especially in the rural areas.

Beijing People's Broadcasting Station began its spare-time English programme in October, 1972 and now provides a total of 17 hours a week in English, French and Japanese. About half of this is for students at the elementary and intermediate levels.

A dozen journals on foreign language study have been published by universities and colleges in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Wuhan to help teachers, students and scientific workers.

The journal ENGLISH STUDY, which is edited and published by the Beijing Institute of Foreign Languages, reached more than 780,000 copies by the end of the third quarter of this year. Next year, according to Zheng Yongchen, the deputy editor, the print order is going up to 1.5 million.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YOUNG WRITERS, ARTISTS FETED BY PUBLISHERS

OW121724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)--The country's leading journal, newspaper and publishing house for young people gave a dancing party this evening for the 120 young delegates attending the current Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists.

Playing the hose were CHINA YOUTH, CHINA YOUTH NEWS and the China Youth Publishing House. Altogether nearly 400 people were present.

Among them were playwrights, poets and novelists who have emerged after the fall of the "gang of four" and won national attention; composers, choreographers, conductors, stage and film directors, vocalists, pianists, dancers, painters and actors who are the cream of graduates from new China's art schools in the last two decades; literary and art editors, as well as amateur writers and artists and representatives of readers and theatre-goers from all walks of life in the capital.

Laughter and music filled the air as artists from far-separated Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Guangxi and Yunnan, from Uighur, Mongolian, Zhuang, Dai, Yao and Hui nationalities greeted and embraced each other.

Opening the party, editor-in-chief Guan Zhihao of CHINA YOUTH, the national journal with a circulation of 2.8 million copies, asked young writers and artists to support the newspapers and journals for young readers and create more and better works which will "urge our young people forward to work for the country's modernisation." He was warmly applauded.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEW CHAIRMEN ELECTED TO CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

Dramatists' Association Chairman

OW120345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)--Cao Yu was elected chairman of the Chinese Dramatists' Association at its third congress.

Tian Han, former chairman of the association, died during the cultural revolution.

Sixty-nine-year-old Cao Yu, has long been vice-president of the association and is director of the Beijing People's Art Theatre.

He is a founder of China's modern drama and his creative work spans half a century. Among his major works are the plays "Storm" (1934), "Sunrise" (1935), "Peking Man" (1941), "Bright Horizon" (1954) and "Wang Zhaojun" (1978).

Cao Yu is known for his writing about the frustration and rebellion of intellectuals in semi-feudal, semi-colonial Chinese society and the changes and progress they have made since liberation. He is also a skilled writer of historical plays.

Cao Yu's works have been translated into a dozen languages including Japanese, English, French, Russian and German. Some have been staged by foreign companies in other countries.

Dancers Association Chairman

OW120349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)--Seventy-four-year-old Wu Xiaopang was elected chairman of the Chinese Dancers Association at its fourth congress.

His predecessor, Ouyang Yuqian, died in 1965.

Wu Xiaopang studied ballet and the modern dance in Japan and was engaged in teaching and choreography and was a performing artist after his return in 1931.

He became a professor of choreography in the Central Drama Institute after liberation.

The dances he has created are identified with various periods of modern China. His "Song of Guerrillas" with vocal accompaniment was created during the war of resistance against Japan, and "Marches" during the liberation war.

He is best known for the choreography of "Message of Spring" (1942) and "Hunger" (1943).

"An Outline of Modern Dance" by Wu Xiaopang was published in 1952.

Photographic Society Chairman

OW120351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)--Xu Xiaobing was elected chairman of the Chinese Photographic Society at its third congress.

Sixty-three-year-old Xu Xiaobing was one of the founders of the newsreel and documentary film work of the Chinese Communist Party and is now deputy director of the Central Newsreel and Documentary Film Studio.

Many pictures taken by Xu Xiaobing of the activities of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and other veteran proletarian revolutionaries as well as the struggle and life of the people in Yanan and the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia revolutionary base areas are cherished as valuable historical records of the war against Japanese aggression and the liberation war. Among his works are those showing the war to resist American aggression and aid Korea.

His outstanding works include "Production Activities in Nanniwan" (1942), "Three Years of Liberation War in Northeast China" (1948), "China Liberated" (1950), "Resist American Aggression and Aid Korea" (in the 50s) and "Beautiful Xishuangbanna" (1963).

"China Liberated" won a Stalin prize in 1950.

Folk Literature, Art Chairmen

OW120357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)--The second congress of folk literature researchers elected Zhou Yang chairman of the China Society for the Study of Folk Literature and art, and Zhong Jingwen, Jia Zhi and five other specialists vice chairmen.

Former chairman of the society, Guo Moruo, died last year.

76-year-old professor Zhong Jingwen taught at Zhejiang and Beijing universities before liberation.

After liberation in 1949, he was an executive council member of the Chinese Writers Association and vice-president of the Society for the Study of Folk Literature and Art.

He has long been engaged in research work in folk literature and collated a large number of folk literary works including "On Folk Literature" and "Collection of Theses on Folk Literature." He is now writing "An Introduction to Folk Literature."

Jia Zhi, who is 66, went to Yanan in 1939 and studied at the Lu Xun Art Institute. After his graduation, he taught at the institute.

After liberation he worked in the field of folk literature. In 1953 when the China Society for the Study of Folk Literature and Art was set up, he became a council member of the society and an editor of the journal FOLK LITERATURE. He is a research fellow of the Literary Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Since liberation he has compiled "Chinese Folk Stories" and "Selection of Theses on Folk Literature."

Ballad Singers' Association Chairman

OW120359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)--The new chairman of the Chinese Association of Ballad Singers, elected at its second congress, is 78-year-old Tao Dun.

He succeeds the writer Zhao Shuli who died in 1968.

Since the forties, Tao Dun has written many ballads. He is also the author of a novel "For the Coming Generation of the Revolution."

He became vice-chairman of the Shandong Province Federation of Literary and Art Circles after liberation. When the Chinese Association of Ballad Singers was established in 1958, he became the secretary-general and vice-chairman and was concurrently deputy editor-in-chief of the journal BALLADS. He is the author of more than ten influential papers on ballad writing and singing.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CULTURAL ARTISTS ELECT CHAIRMEN

Film Artists Association Chairman

OW120346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0301 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)--New chairman of the Chinese Film Artists Association, formerly known as the Film Workers Association, is the 79-year-old playwright, Xia Yan, who was elected at its second congress.

Former chairman of the association, Cai Chusheng, died during the cultural revolution.

Among Xia Yan's works are: "New Year Sacrifice" based on Lu Xun's short story, "The Lin Family Shop" based on Mao Tun's novel as well as a number of plays, including "Under Shanghai Eaves" and "Qiu Jin," reportage "Contract Labour" and translations of literary works from the Soviet Union and Japan.

Xia Yan participated in a preparatory group for the Chinese League of Left-wing Writers in 1929 and was put in charge of a film group led by the Communist Party Organization of the league.

After 1937, Xia Yan edited NATIONAL SALVATION DAILY, NEW CHINA DAILY, CHINESE COMMERCIAL PAPER and other progressive journals in Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Hongkong and other places.

Xia Yan was for a time after liberation vice-minister of culture in charge of film work. He is now vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

Musicians Association Chairman

OW120348 Beijing XINHUA in English 0305 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)--Composer Lu Ji was re-elected chairman of the Chinese Musicians Association at its third congress. This is his fourth election to the post since 1949.

Seventy-three-year-old Lu Ji was the earliest leader of China's revolutionary music movement. In the revolutionary war periods of the 30s and 40s his music inspired the people to resist the enemy. His best known songs include "We Defend Shanxi in Arms," "Reclaim Wasteland," and "Song of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College."

After liberation, Lu Ji contributed to the development of socialist music and research on classical and folk music.

Artists Association Chairman

OW120350 Beijing XINHUA in English 0308 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)--Arts educator Jiang Feng was elected chairman of the Chinese Artists Association at its third congress.

The former chairman of the association, He Xiangning, died in 1972.

69-year-old Jiang Feng began making woodcuts in the thirties that were popular among the people during the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation.

The artist went to Yanan in 1937 and became dean of the art department of the Lu Xun Art Institute.

After China's liberation in 1949, Jiang Feng became vice-president of the Central Academy of Fine Arts and vice-chairman of the Chinese Artists Association. He was incorrectly criticized as a rightist in 1957.

He was appointed president of the Central Academy of Fine Arts earlier this year.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

LIU XINWU INTERVIEWD IN BEIJING

OW081232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--"Today's writers should be sensitive to their main readership, the young people who are a generation that went through the political turmoil of the cultural revolution," said Liu Xinwu in an interview with XINHUA today.

This 37-year-old new writer who was a teacher for 15 years, had his short story "Class Teacher" published in November 1977. It ranked top in the nation-wide contest. It was the earliest work to expose the gang of four's determination to keep the people in ignorance,

"Most young people are working in high spirit for the four modernizations," Liu Xinwu said. "But the ten years of cultural revolution left many bewildered and confused. Literature should deal with their questions and guide them forward on the road of life. Writers have this duty. That's why young people are the focus of my writing."

His more recent works include other short novels "Wake Up, My Brother," "The Role of Love" and "I Love Every Leaf of Green." All these deal with problems created by the gang of four and the ways young people are trying to overcome the harm done them.

Translations in English, French, Japanese and esperanto of these works have already appeared.

Writers under 40, like Liu Xinwu, make up 14 per cent of the 3,200 delegates attending the current congress of writers and artists. Liu Xinwu was elected a member of the Presidium of the congress. Leading critic Zhou Yang in his report at the congress spoke of China's young writers as a new generation "thinking, fighting and advancing."

Socialist society, Liu Xinwu said, was full of contradictions. The dark side was an objective fact, as was the bright. Only by fighting against enemies, shortcomings and mistakes, and millenia-old feudal influence could contemporary literature play a militant role.

Some young people felt depressed because they could not get a scientific explanation of the dark side of life. "They want works that face reality matter-of-factly, praise what is good and show up bad things and, above all, give convincing explanations. Ignoring what's wrong and exaggerating what's good can only arouse more doubts in their minds," he said.

The question was how socialist literature could fulfill its task of "criticizing itself." Now an editor of the magazine OCTOBER, Liu Xinwu held that writers should stand on the side of the proletariat and expose existing problems to encourage readers to overcome difficulties. Socialist literature should not demoralize people, but help them go forward.

Liu Xinwu keeps up with the latest trend among young people through his wide contact. Many young people are writing today. Social themes are clearly of great interest to them. The young author said: "I agree with some, have differences with others, and totally disagree with yet others. Time will show which are good and which are not through their social effect."

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORIAN COMMENTS ON RESEARCH IN CENTRAL ASIAN CULTURE

OWO81743 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)--President of the newly formed Central Asian Culture Research Society in China, 82-year-old Chen Hansheng, expects increased research work in this field and more international cooperation between Chinese historians and their colleagues in other countries.

A large part of China's territory was geographically part of Central Asia, and its culture include the rich and colourful art created by the minority nationalities of China, the Chinese historian said. A number of important discoveries made in China since the last century had helped research in the ancient civilizations of Central Asia.

Ancient civilizations in Central Asia originated in the valleys of the Yellow River, the Ganges and the Euphrates and Tigris. These cultures contributed to world civilization. Central Asia linked Asia and Europe and was a gate to the outside world for China. Buddhism and Islam spread to China through Central Asia.

Chinese historians down through the ages had been attracted to this field. More research has been done since 1949 on the Dunhuang Grottoes, which have Buddhist statues and murals dating from the 4th century to 14 century and which have been extensively repaired, the history and culture of Tibet and Mongolia, and of the Turpan Basin in Xinjiang region which was a meeting place of various Central Asian cultures, as well as the history of the Tujue, a minority nationality of ancient China that flourished in the 6th century.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' INTERVIEWS WORKER-WRITERS ATTENDING CONGRESS

OW091318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)--Worker writers from Shanghai, Guangzhou, Honan, Tianjin and Sichuan to the 4th National Writers and Artists Congress are reviving the pre-cultural revolution attention to those who write in their spare time.

Jiang Zilong, experienced in working at the forge who is now a deputy workshop head at the Tianjin heavy machinery plant, has won approval from workers all over the country for his new short novel "Plant Director Qiao Takes Office." "I felt the need," he said in a XINHUA interview today, "to write about people who are giving their best to China's modernisation, and also about the forces of obstruction."

A striking personality is the plant director named Qiao Guanpu who fights difficulties, bad styles of work, and political speculation to push production forward. Factory workers in Tianjin liked the story so much that they asked for "Directors Like Qiao" to be sent to their plants.

"How many director Qiaos China's modernisation needs!" said Jiang Zilong. "This is what the people want. Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping at the opening of our congress called on us writers to deal with pioneers of modernisation. It is a tremendous task." He plans to write a number of stories along such lines, he said. "If literature ignores this demand of the people, it will wither."

Hu Wanchun from Shanghai, who had three million words of his writings published between 1952 and 1965, is one of new China's first generation of worker writers who came to national attention in the fifties.

During the cultural revolution, he put up a poster against Zhang Chunqiao of the gang of four and was sent to "reform himself" in a steel plant. "What a decade of unforgettable experience!" Hu Wanchun told XINHUA. "I was persecuted, but I also was not clear on many matters and wrote in support of some bad things." He is now working on his first novel "Love and Hatred," which is set in pre-liberation Shanghai.

Hu Wanchun, a former steel worker, was best known for his short story "Flesh and Bone" before the cultural revolution. It has been translated into 17 languages.

Poems challenging the gang of four by Kong Jiesheng, a locksmith from Guangzhou, were posted in Tiananmen Square during the April 5, 1976 movement against the gang. His short story "Marriage" won a prize in the 1978 national poll. The story shows how a communist youth league leader changes her attitude toward a returned overseas youth. She was at first suspicious and "vigilant." Getting to know him, she grew to respect and admire his work and spirit. Kong Jiesheng read out his story to workmates to get their reaction. Discussion was lively and gave him deeper insight to improve the tale.

"Young people are bold in questioning things which older people might take for granted. I'm trying to be a true friend of our generation of young workers and express their views toward life and the future," he said.

Mo Shen, a railway transporter, wrote "At the Window" about a girl ticket seller. She was abused and attacked under the gang of four when she tried to improve work. This attitude won her respect after the fall of the gang. "Such are the heroes of our times and the people have great hope in them," Mo Shen said. His story ranked high in the 1978 national poll. It has been translated into English and Japanese.

CSO: 4020

BRIEFS

SHIPPING LINE OPEN--Nanjing, November 6 (XINHUA)--The Nanjing-Chongqing Tourist Shipping Line on the Yangtze, the biggest river in China, has already begun to carry overseas visitors. The tourist line extends 2,500 kilometres long. Along the way, tourists can visit the picturesque Lushan Mountains, the famous Yangtze gorges and other places of scenic or historic interest. The first-class tourist vessel "Kunlun" with 2,300 tons displacement and a top speed of 30 kilometres per hour does the run. It is 84 metres in length and 16 metres wide. [Text] [OW070100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 6 Nov 79 OW]

STAMPS ON TAIWAN--Beijing, 20 Oct--The Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications today issued a set of six special stamps depicting landscapes of the Chinese territory of Taiwan. The stamps measure 40 x 30 mm. Four stamps are eight cents in face value while the other two are 55 and 60 cents. [Text] [OW210552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 20 Oct 79 OW]

NEW WORLD DIRECTORY--Shanghai, November 7 (XINHUA)--A new world directory is being compiled in Beijing and Shanghai, to be published in Chinese. This multi-volumed handbook is to provide general information about different countries and regions, their history in brief and information on political affairs, defense, economic affairs, education, art and literature, science and technology, national celebrities, and other matters. It will be published by the Shanghai Dictionary and Book Publishing House. The first volume on Japan, already being printed, is 180,000 Chinese characters in length, and deals with developments in Japan since World War II. [Text] [OW071026 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW]

NEW CULTURAL, SPORT FACILITIES--Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA)--A big workers' cultural palace has been built in Xiangtan, Hunan Province, and a workers' indoor stadium in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, according to today's WORKERS' DAILY. With a total floor space of 9,800 square metres, the new cultural palace includes a lecture hall with a seating capacity of 500 people, reading rooms, a 2,200-seat theatre, game rooms and open-air space for film shows. The palace is colourfully decorated with paintings and calligraphy by leading artists of the province. Xiangtan is a rising industrial city with 160,000 workers. The new workers' stadium in Harbin

has a main hall with a seating capacity of 5,200 and four training and practising halls. This stadium is part of a workers' recreation centre, which also has a river sports centre and a boating club. [Text] [OW071016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW]

FORMER MINISTER HONORED--Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA)--An article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY pays tribute to Zhang Hanfu, former vice-minister of foreign affairs who died eight years ago, and calls him "an outstanding diplomat of new China." Zhang Hanfu distinguished himself by his diligence, erudition, competence in work and high sense of responsibility as deputy secretary of the party group and vice-minister of foreign affairs. During his 17 years in the ministry, he worked as an important assistant to Premier Zhou Enlai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi. Zhang Hanfu joined the Communist Party in 1924 while studying in the U.S.A. [The] next year he went to study at the Chinese Labour University in Moscow and was a research fellow in the east section of the Communist International. After the liberation of China, Zhang Hanfu worked in the foreign affairs departments in Shanghai and Tianjin. In 1953, he was elected a model worker. The late foreign minister, Chen Yi, once had this to say: "I would have given Comrade Hanfu a medal had there been such a practice in our country." The article, written by Zhang Zifan, praises Zhang Hanfu as an outstanding diplomat of socialist new China from whom all Chinese diplomatic personnel should learn. [Text] [OW111322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 11 Nov 79 OW]

NEW FILMS SHOWN--Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Culture arranged a showing here this evening for foreign correspondents and cultural officials of foreign embassies in Beijing of two new Chinese films. On show were a documentary about the life-size terracotta horses and armoured warriors excavated from sites near the tomb of Qin Shi Huang (the founding emperor of the Qin Dynasty), and a colour feature film "The Moon Reflected in the Second Fountain." Present were Vice-Minister of Culture Yao Zhongming and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Haifeng. [Text] [OW141726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 14 Nov 79 OW]

FILM PRODUCTION--Beijing, Oct 21--One of the hits on the Beijing film circuit this week is a drama by the name of "Hsiao Hua" (Little Flower) which tells the story of two families during the fighting in China of the 1930's and 40's. It is a touching but lively story with good incidental music. The Beijing film studio has already completed nine of the 12 feature films planned for 1979. Among them are "Marriage Brought About by an Iron Bow," a humorous and complicated love story set in ancient China and starring Guan Sushuang, a well-known woman member of the Yunnan Beijing Opera Troupe; "Li Siguang," the story of the famous geologist of that name; "Marriage Ceremony," which describes different experiences in love of three sisters during the cultural revolution; and "Look at This Family," which tells of the efforts of a workshop director's family for socialist modernization. [Text] [OW220617 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 21 Oct 79 OW]

TEACHING BOOKS PUBLISHED--Beijing, 8 Nov--Eighty teaching books for college liberal arts departments have just been published and 70 more are planned. The new publications include books on Chinese literature, history, philosophy, political economics and education. Fifty of them are revised editions of old books, including "Dialectic Materialism and Historical Materialism" by Ai Siqi, "History of Western Aesthetics," by Zhu Guangqian and "Outline of Chinese History" by Jian Bozan. Among the newly-edited books are a major reference work for the study of contemporary Chinese literature, selected from materials edited by Beijing University, Beijing Teachers' University and the Beijing Teachers' College. Forthcoming books include "Chinese History Sketches" by Guo Mojo, "History of Contemporary Chinese Literature" by Tang Tao, "History of Chinese Literary Criticism" by Guo Shaoyu, "Outline of Aesthetics" edited by Wang Zhaowen and "History of Contemporary Chinese Education." [Text] [OW080531 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 8 Nov 79 OW]

TRADE UNION RESOLUTION--Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)--Trade union organizations in China have been urged to help choose and recommend model workers in preparation for the national model workers conference to be held next year. According to a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, initial choice should be made through democratic discussion among the masses during end-of-the-year review of work. The main criterion for model workers and advanced collectives is contribution to socialist construction, the resolution says. It calls for wider socialist emulation among workers to encourage people to make further contributions to the modernization programme, to become model workers and to fulfill or exceed targets of the state economic plan. [Text] [OW100321 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW]

PAPER PRAISES WORK STYLE--Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)--Two letters to the editor in today's WORKER'S DAILY approve the work style of certain leading officials who are "honest" and "don't seek privileges." One letter says that Yuan Junru, a leading member of the Qingdao Housing Administration Bureau, turned down a gift of fish, tea and pastries presented to him by two families when he had helped get housing. He said: "I do my job. Accepting gifts is against government policy. I follow that policy." Yen Zongyu of the Changshu textile mill of Jiangsu Province wrote: The country trade union council recently sent an inspection team around to factories and other establishments. They came to my mill to collect the workers' opinions and suggestions about welfare facilities. They lined up for their meals in the workers' canteen. The workers liked the way they went about their work and their attitude towards getting first-hand information. [Text] [JW120157 Beijing XINHUA in English 0150 GMT 12 Nov 79 OW]

ACROBAT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED--Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)--A nine-member preparatory committee of the Chinese Acrobats Association was set up here today. The committee was elected by representatives of acrobats from 23 provinces and municipalities who are attending the current Fourth National Congress of Writers and Artists. The nine members include A Liang,

who acted as a referee at an international acrobatic competition, Xia Juhua, a gold medallist performer at an international contest, the mimic Sun Tai, conjurer Zhang Shaolan and comedian Jiang Shaotang. A spokesman of the committee told XINHUA that China's acrobatics, conjuring, circus and comedy needed to press forward. A journal on acrobatics was needed, he said, as well as systematic training of young acrobats and wider contacts with acrobatic organisations abroad. Chinese acrobatics has a history of 2,000 years. The national acrobatic troupe was set up in Beijing in 1950. Now there are more than 300 acrobatic troupes throughout the country with 30,000 people. Acrobatic troupes from Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Chongqing and Shenyang have performed in 40 foreign countries. [Text] [OW101852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW]

STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD--Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)--China has sent 2,230 scholars and students to study in other countries during the last 22 months, according to details released by the Ministry of Education and the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Thirty three countries are listed as hosting Chinese students and scholars. The largest number have gone to the United States (500), Britain (300), France and Federal Republic of Germany (200 each), and Japan (100). Other countries include Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. Breakdown figures show that 1,600 are researchers or scholars, some on short-term visits, 180 are post-graduate students and 420 are undergraduates. 1,800 are majoring in natural sciences and 400 in social sciences and languages. Governments and individuals in the different countries offer various kinds of help to Chinese scholars and students. Hundreds of Chinese students now study on scholarships provided by foreign governments and organisations in particular countries. [Text] [OW090752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0722 GMT 9 Nov 79 OW]

NEW PERIODICAL 'SOCCER'--Guangzhou, 7 Nov--A new periodical entitled SOCCER came off the press in Guangzhou (Canton) today and was sold out at news stands throughout the city in a few hours. The inaugural issue carries an advance story on the football match in Guangzhou tomorrow between Sweden's "New Look" world cup team and the Guangdong team, which is presently leading in the current national tournament. It is accompanied by portraits and pen sketches of the players of both teams. The periodical is devoted to soccer news and statistics both at home and abroad. Other articles in the first issue deal with news of Brazil's soccer king Pele training young players, personnel reshuffle in the West German national team, and Pele and China's Yong Zhihang exchanging jerseys for souvenirs when the New York Cosmos toured China last year. It is published by the Guangdong branch of the Chinese Football Association. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 7 Nov 79 OW]

BEIJING TRANSLATION, PUBLISHING SERVICE--Beijing, Nov 3--The China Translation and Publishing Services Corporation has been established in Beijing. It provides translation, typesetting and printing services for foreign customers who do business with China. It also publishes scientific, technical, industrial and commercial periodicals. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 3 Nov 79 OW]

CENTRAL ASIA HISTORY BOOK--Urumqi, 10 Nov--The first volume of "The History of Central Asia" will soon be off the press at the China Publishing House of Social Sciences in Beijing. "The History of Central Asia" is in three volumes, and follows the history of the region from the stone age to the political, economic, cultural and nationalities affairs of today. Central Asia is the hinterland of the European and Asian continents and the bridge of cultural and economic exchanges between East and West. The author is 49-year-old Wang Zhilai, researcher at the Nationalities Research Institute under the Xinjiang Academy of Social Sciences. He accumulated a wealth of data on central Asia while researching the history of Xinjiang over the last 20 years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW]

INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES WEEKS--Beijing, 10 Nov--A number of historical documentary films on China's former feudal society, its democratic revolution and the other stages of the Chinese revolution have been shown in Beijing since the beginning of November. This is part of the current activities marking international archives weeks. Other activities include a special exhibition on the twentieth anniversary of the central archives, which has been visited by party and state leaders as well as by specialists in the field, symposiums at the archives department of the Chinese People's University on the teaching of archive work and new methods of keeping archives, and preparations for establishing a Chinese archives society. A special set of three stamps will also be issued to commemorate the occasion. International archives weeks, sponsored by the International Council on Archives, started from October 1 and will last until December 15. More than one hundred countries including China have participated in the events by organizing lectures, film shows, television programmes, exhibitions and forums on archivists and their work. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0833 GMT 10 Nov 79 OW]

CSO: 4020

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

29 Nov. 1979

D.D.